The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,168.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy—4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	„ 2	8
Third do.	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "MALDA," 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th April 1875, at 4 p.m.

	April 1875.		April 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	17	Leave Negapatam	29
„ Carwar	19	„ Pondicherry	30
„ Mangalore	20		May.
„ Cannanore	21	„ Madras	2
„ Tellicherry	21	„ Masulipatam	3
„ Calicut	22	„ Coconada	4
„ Beypore	22	„ Vizagapatam	5
„ Cochin	23	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Alleppy	23	„ Gopalpore	6
„ Tuticorin	25	„ False Point	7
„ Colombo	26	Arrives CALCUTTA	9

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th April 1875, at 4 p.m.

	April 1875.		May 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSREH	5
„ Kurrachee	20	„ Mahomerah	5
„ Gwader	22	„ Fao	5
„ Jask	24	„ Bushire	7
„ Bunder Abbas	25	„ Bahrein	8
„ Linga	27	„ Linga	12
„ Bushire	29	„ Bunder Abbas	14
„ Fao May	1	„ Muscat	16
„ Mahomerah	1	„ Kurrachee	21
Arrive BUSREH	2	Arrive BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 p.m.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th April 1875, at 4 p.m.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 500 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 19th April, 1875, at 2 p.m., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY at 4 p.m.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on THURSDAY, the 15th April 1875, at 4 p.m. She will call at

Hurnee.	Dewghur.
Boria.	Malwan.
Rutnagheree.	Vingorla.
Jeytapore.	Goa (Panjim) and
Viziadroog.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Tuesday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorey, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 13th April at 4 p.m., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Rutnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	38	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"SUMATRA," to sail on 15th April, at 5 p.m.

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, the 1st of May, 1875.

"BATAVIA" to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.

"INDIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LONDON.

SAILING POSITIVELY 25th APRIL.

THE Magnificent Steamer KONG SVERRE, well-known as a Passenger Steamer between London and New York, 2,38? Tons Register, 300 Horse Power Nominal, 1,500 Effective, Highest Class at Lloyds, 100 A 1.

She has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and is fitted in the latest style with every convenience for their comfort. Special Ladies Saloon with a Piano, Bath Rooms, Bakery, Steam Galleys, &c.

Forty First Class and Thirty-six Second Class Passages available. First Class Rs. 450; Second Class Rs. 350. Immediate application to be made to WHEATLEY, MADDEN and Co. or to

McCULLOCH, BROWNE & Co.,

Bombay, 1st April 1875. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.
				April.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3770	600	26th—Southampton.
				May.
AVOCA	J. H Torbock	1481	250	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
BARODA	W. Fentiman	1874	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	2602	450	24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1584	250	31st—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 20th April 1875, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 600 H.P.,) Captain N. Roskell, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 17th April 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th April 1875.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

	Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.		Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.
ARCADIA	749	96	EUROPA	2277	424
ALEXANDRIA	1630	424	INDIA	2290	500
ANGLIA	2283	400	ITALIA	2245	300
ASSYRIA	1623	424	MACEDONIA	2273	486
AUSTRALIA	2244	400	OLYMPIA	2031	424
BOLIVIA	4050	1120	SCANDINAVIA	1135	96
CALEDONIA	2125	424	SCOTIA	1104	120
CALIFORNIA	3287	1047	SEDONIA	1235	203
CASTALIA	2201	424	SENACRIA	2107	424
COLUMBIA	1698	400	SYRIA	1039	96
DORIA	1039	96	UTOPIA	2731	678
ELYSIA	2733	678	VICTORIA	3242	1047
ETHIOPIA	4005	1120			

If sufficient inducement offers a fortnightly service of the above Line of steamers will be established between Bombay and Liverpool. Definite sailing dates will be fixed and strictly adhered to, the Caledonia, Macedonia and Italia are to be the pioneers and at present it is expected their sailing dates will be the 1st, 15th and 29th May, respectively, but of this at least 10 days previous notice will be given.

The following passage rates will be charged:—

For Adults to Liverpool 50 guineas	or Rs. 550
„ Children under 10 and over three years half fare.	
„ European Servants	Rs. 300
„ Native Servants	„ 150
„ Adults to Aden	„ 200
„ „ to Suez	„ 350
„ „ to Malta	„ 450

For further particulars and passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
or
KING, KING & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

	Tons.	H.P.		
Passenger Steamer JUNO,	3,124,	400,	on 20th April	1875.
Passenger Steamer POLLUCE,	2,700,	250,	on 5th May	1875.
Cargo Steamer DIDO,	1,200,	150,	on 20th May	1875.

The Passenger Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation, the others have room for a few Cabin Passengers at £40 to TRIESTE.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent,

28, Bombay Green, 19th March 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 23rd APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE," 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool .... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

	Fares.		Fares.
1st Class	Rs. 5 0	3rd Class	Rs. 1 8
2nd „	„ 3 0	Horses & Carriages	„ 4 0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
„ SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Oorun.	Hog Island	Oolwa.	Rewas or Karanja.	Dhurrumtur.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8
Horses & Carriages	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare. Previous notice must be given of intention to send Horses and Carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 p.m., the previous day for shipment.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs, one anna.

The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 7 a.m. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 10 a.m.

The Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 12 noon daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 3 p.m.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

STEAMER TO DASGAUM.

NOTICE.—On and after the 29th instant, a STEAMER WILL PLY ALTERNATE DAYS, from BOMBAY to DASGAUM, calling at Alibag, Rewadunda, Jinjira, Srewerden and Bankot.

The Steamer will leave Bombay every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from Carnac Bunder at 9-30 a.m. Returning the Steamer will leave Dasgaum every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5-30 a.m.

Fares from Bombay to	Alibag.	Rewadunda	Jinjira.	Srewerden.	Bankot.	Dasgaum.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 12	3 8	5 8	7 4	8 4	11 0
Second Class	1 2	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 6	4 8
Third Class	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 4
Horses or Carriages	2 0	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 0	8 0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class Fare. Previous notice must be given of intention to send Horses and Carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 p.m., the previous day for shipment.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs. and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs. one anna.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on board.

From the 29th instant the daily service to Thul, Alibag and Rewadunda will be discontinued.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Medows Street, 17th March 1875.

N. B.—This is the shortest route to Mahableshwur, from which Dasgaum is distant only 35 miles with a good road the whole way.

SHIPPING.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 28th APRIL POSITIVELY.

THE S. S. "RINALDO," 1,840 Tons, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, April 10th 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 7th MAY.

THE fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO," 3,350 tons, 450 H. P. built expressly for the Indian trade with special reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation on the Saloon and Maindecks for 95 first class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	Rs. 500
To Suez or Port Said	300
To Malta	400

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th March 1875.

TO PORTSMOUTH OR LONDON.

TO sail positively 24th April, S. S. "COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND," 2,700 Tons Register, 500 H. P Nominal, Class 100 A 1, W. C. Auld, Commander.

This Steamer is expected to make the voyage in 27 days, her average speed being 11 knots.

The "COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND," has splendid accommodation for passengers.

The Saloon and Cabins, which are on deck, are specially fitted up for tropical voyages. Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Saloon, Marble Baths, Shower Baths, Ice House, &c.

FIRST CLASS FARE. Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at usual rates.

For passages only, plans of Cabins, &c., apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No delay will take place in the transhipment and forwarding of such cargo.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

LAMPS LAMPS

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM AND PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.

Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 d/s.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40:—

2 Cases Woolen Cloth, 3 cases Chimneys, 7 cases color Roll Paper.

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern;—

V. No. 11—1 case	200 dozen	Penknives	No.	10,
„ 12—1 case	200	ditto	„	10,
„ 13—1 case	200	ditto	„	1.
„ 14—1 case	209	ditto	„	01.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 13th April 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.—Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 13th inst, at 6-30 a.m., at his residence, Breach Candy, the valuable collection of PLANTS belonging to H. Cleveland, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the Plants are now on view from 5 to 7 p.m.

To be Sold at the same time and place, also, the property of H. Cleveland, Esq.

A solid Mahogany Semi-grand Piano, repeater action, brass-bound, made expressly for India by Messrs. Collard and Collard, in good order.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English mahogany Ceylon-made ebony, and elaborately carved household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a full-toned grand square Piano, a handsome English-built light Brougham, a serviceable brougham Horse, Plants, &c., at Breach Candy.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of John Campbell, Esq., deceased. The same comprises handsome straw-stem glassware, rich dinner and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hot-water currey dishes, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, ice pitcher, bread basket, toast rack, butter pot, a set of plated spoons and forks, table and piano candle sticks, cutlery, &c, handsome English mahogany Ceylon-made ebony and richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table for 20 persons, handsome English mahogany sideboard with marble top, dining room chairs, dumb waiter, elegant English circular and pier tables with marble tops, mahogany and ebony easy chairs, full back sofas, splendid pier glasses in enamelled gilt frames, English whatnots with mirror backs, chiffoniers, a valuable collection of chromolithographs and water color paintings, a first class sympathetic grand square piano by Soundy & Co., handsome China and Japanese bronze vases, plated 3 and 4 light hanging argand lamps, handsome English brass and richly carved four post bedsteads, camp cots, cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, China bathing tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a valuable collection of choice plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built Miniature Brougham, with a powerful Bay Horse and Harness.

An English-built Circular Glass Fronted Miniature Brougham by Kesterton.

A set of English brass mounted double Harness.

Ladies' and Gentleman's saddles, &c.

Catalogues are published and the propery is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, set of Sterling Silver for 18 persons, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a sweet toned Harmonium by "Alexandre" with 14 stops, splendid Pier Glasses with Console Tables, a valuable collection of chromolithographs and Engravings, rich Carpets, a Large Musical Box with flute accompaniment, a First class open Carriage, an English built Buggy by Silk and Sons, an English built Miniature Brougham, by Thorn, a pair of serviceable Fleabitten Grey Carriage Horses, Child's Pony and Saddle, Milch Buffalo, Guzerat Cow, a fine collection of Choice Plants, &c., at the Tower, Middle Colaba,

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNET & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of J. R. Duxbury, Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a First class Open Carriage, a strong Buggy, Handsome Horses, Plants, &c., at Mount Road, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horses, &c. the property of W. Adams, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, a first class sweet toned Semi-Grand Piano by "Soundy & Co.," a full size slate billiard table by "Bennett," a fine collection of choice plants, &c. at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, billiard table, &c., the property of Lieut.-Col. White.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

English Bull, Fox, Scotch, and black and Tan Terriers.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th April 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY.
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SHARES OF THE ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, AT SHARE BAZAAR, FORT.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Share Bazaar, Fort, at the instruction of Munm-hundass Damoderdass, and on account and at the risk of Bazonjee Kerbadjee, the following Shares:—

3 Shares of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, No. 633, 634, and 3,349.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room the following, viz:—

Jamaica pomatums, samples of alpacca and cotton umbrellas, kerosine oil safety lamps, Tasmanian jams, fancy flower vases, cocoanut oil, brass reading lamps, note papers of large and small sizes, braces, picture cord, small treasury, music box, hand organ, mould glass sodawater & oil tumblers.

2 cases of ladies' handkerchiefs of different sorts.

3 do. of alpacca umbrellas of sizes.

A few new hand sewing machines.

A few lots consisting of blackwood presses, teakwood round tables, perambulators, iron bedstead, drawing-room chairs, carved tea poys, reclining couches, washing table with furniture.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapolams, jacconets, prints, dhooties, &c.

On account and at the risk of Indentor, Jadhowjee Toolsidass.

PER S. S. MURIEL.

C S I S	No. 118/9,	2 Bales	Grey Dhooties	42/43 by 10.
	123,	1 „	„ „	48/49 by 11.
	121/22,	2 „	„ „	41 by 9, 31 by 6, 43/3 by 10.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Noorbhoy—151 cases Window glasses.

On account of concerned per s.s. Ennerdale—

R J—C P K—No. 260—1 Bale of Grey Printers

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th April 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, the following Goods:—

3 Bales Grey Shirtings, 11 lbs 54 inches
3 „ „ „ 10 lbs 50 inches
2 „ „ „ 10 lbs 40 inches
3 „ T. Cloth, 7 lbs 32 inches
2 Cases White Dhoties
3 „ Sarries
2 „ Muslins

A few Office Furniture, consisting Desk, Cupboard, Screen, Copying Press, Chairs, Writing Table, &c., &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT 2nd CAMATEEPOORA STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 5 p.m., by order of the Mortgagees Canaree Ramjee, Fool Malley, and on account and risk of the Mortgagors Papaee, the widow of Gunoo Sewajee Vunjaree, and Mooktajee Gunoo, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house situate, lying and being at 2nd Camateepoora Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 354, and assessed by the Assessment under No. 87 containing by admeasurement 28 ?/9 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, on or towards the east by the house of Bunja Gungaram on or towards the west by the house of Canree Nursoo, on or towards the north by the sweepers passage, and on or towards the south by the said 2nd Camateepoora Street.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT LOWAR CHAWL.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 4 p.m., by order of the Assignee of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mungesh Raghoonath, all that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house situate on the South side or Lowar Chawl Street without the Fort of Bombay registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 1,167 and assessed under No. 33, containing by admeasurement 188½ square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East, West, and South by the properties of Ramjee Chatoor and on the North by the Lowar Chawl Street.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th April 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SECOND GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
under the immediate and distinguished patronage of
H. E. ADMIRAL CUMMING, C.B.,
ON
TUESDAY, 13th APRIL 1875.
D'ARCY READ'S
"GHOST."
TICKETS AT SOUNDY'S.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—The ANNUAL PRESENTATION of PRIZES to the GIRLS of the INSTITUTION will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 5 p.m., at the Hermitage, Cumballa Hill, when the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST will take the Chair. Those interested in the cause of Native Female Education are requested to attend.

MANCHERJEE M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.—The Head Offices in London having determined that the Agency in Bombay shall henceforward be worked under the direction of the Calcutta Board, it is hereby notified that the functions and powers of the Bombay Board of Directors have NOW CEASED.

Mr. J. SCOTT has been appointed the Agent of the Company in Bombay, and the OFFICE has been, REMOVED to No. 4, HORNBY ROW.

GADDUM & Co.

Bombay, 12th April 1875.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY,
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

Chief Offices:—53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF RESERVING AND INVESTING FOR POLICY HOLDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE ENTIRE NETT PREMIUMS.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

HEAD OFFICE:
53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

BOMBAY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

T. M. ROBINSON, Esq., (Manager Bengal Coml. Co., Calcutta.)
S. COCHRANE, Esq., (Manager Agra Bank, Limited, Calcutta.)
J. MACKINSON, Esq., (Messrs. Macneill & Co., Calcutta.)
F. J. MARSDEN, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta.)

Trustee of Bombay Life Fund:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY,
W. LOUDON, Esq.

Bankers:
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Solicitors:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

Medical Examiner:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon.

Agents:
J. SCOTT.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
4, HORNBY ROW.

This Company has passed the probationary period of development, and has now become a well established Office, doing a larger business than was ever before transacted in the same period of time by any Life Assurance Institution and on the 31st October 1874, possessed a current annual premium income of over £42,000.

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY IS—
How can I Assure my life with a certainty of the policy being paid at death.

THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE—

Only let the nett premiums be reserved and invested at compound interest, exclusively to meet claims under policies, and the fund will so rapidly and enormously accumulate as to make the provision for payment as certain as is death itself.

AN EMINENT ACTUARY SAYS:

"To make the system of Life Assurance complete, it has yet to be recognised that an Assurance Society is, in its very essence, less a trading company for profit to shareholders than an institution with purposes of trust for policy-holders, the trust being to receive and husband the premiums till such time as, by the discharge of the member's claim, the trust is ended as far as such member is concerned. To this end it should be enacted that every office shall each year put apart in a 'Trust Fund' a proper proportion of its annual premiums, to meet assurance risks and claims only, and not to be touched in any way for expenses, which, if need be, should come out of the shareholders' capital. The Trustees of the Fund would take care that it is productively invested, so as to obtain the best rate of interest consistent with safety."

This is exactly the system adopted by the "Positive," the entire nett premiums being invested at compound interest in trust for policy-holders, and hypothecated exclusively for the purpose of paying claims under policies. The investments are made, in England, in Consols yielding interest at the rate of about 3¼ per cent. per annum; in India, in Indian Government Securities, yielding about 4 per cent.; in Canada, in Dominion Stock, yielding fully 5 per cent.

POLICY HOLDERS IN THE "POSITIVE" HAVE THREE DISTINCT LINES OF SECURITY:

1. The Guarantee Fund of over £51,000 Consols (one-fifth of the paid-up capital).
2. The Nett Premiums invested at compound interest as above.
3. The Capital and other Property of the Company.

THE POLICY HOLDERS' FUNDS AMOUNTED, ON THE 31st OCTOBER, 1874, TO OVER £125,000.

(Accumulated since commencement of Life business in 1872.)

FURTHER ADVANTAGES OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.

POSITIVE POLICIES ARE UNCONDITIONAL, INDISPUTABLE, AND NON-FORFEITABLE.

1. Unconditional, being free from conditions of every kind restrictive of the assured, except the due payment of premiums.

2. Indisputable, as no objection can be raised on any ground after the Policy has been issued.

3. Non-forfeitable, because every premium purchases a fully paid-up Policy, or Positive note, for the relative proportion that the premium bears to the sum assured, which Positive note never lapses, but remains in force till death, whether subsequent premiums are paid or not.

SURRENDER VALUE AND NEGOTIABILITY OF POSITIVE NOTES.

The Positive note is a negotiable document, payable "to bearer," and bears a cash value of 40 per cent. of the premium paid, which may be obtained at any time on surrender of the note, without forfeiting the balance of the sum assured, or may be taken as a loan bearing interest. The cost of probate or legacy duty is avoided by the Positive system.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

Bombay, 12th April 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

WEDNESDAY, THE 14th APRIL at NOON.

THE Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Company's s. s. SUNDA, (1,682 tons, 300 H. P.) Captain J. C. Baboy, will be despatched as above, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s. s. J. C. STEVENSON, are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested to take delivery at once of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 12th April 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s. s. KING ARTHUR, are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th April 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s. s. CELLA, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, s.s. Cella.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CALEDONIA, arrived from Liverpool and Glasgow, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to take delivery of their respective Goods.

No claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted, under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, s.s. Caledonia.

Bombay, 12th April 1875.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., And sold all over the World by most Chemists, and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. and 11s.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL,
BOMBAY.

PRINCIPAL—The Rev. C. J. HINKSON, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.
MATHEMATICAL MASTER—Mr. M. N. WADIA, B.A. late of Elphinstone College.
JUNIOR MASTER—Mr. G. EDWARDS, University of Bombay.
MISTRESS—Mrs. McKENZIE.
ASSISTANT MISTRESS—Miss FRASER.
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC—HERR SCHMUCK.

Boarders are received. The Dormitories are lofty and well ventilated, and have just been newly furnished.

For Terms, &c., apply personally or by letter to the Reverend, the Principal, Diocesan High School, Love Lane, Byculla.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO BOMBAY. Orders for transparencies registered. C. SYKES, 58, Falkland Road.

FOR SALE.—BAY ARAB, quiet in Harness, (has been ridden by a LADY) handsome and very Fast trotter. Apply to Mr. DINANATH, Agra Bank.

EVERTON TOFFEE, Bapty's Rock, Eleme Figs, Malaga Raisins, &c., at BAPTY BROTHERS, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

YORK HAMS, imported direct from Yorkshire, in Cut, 14 annas per lb. By the Ham, 13 annas, BAPTY'S, FORT.

SUPERFINE FLOUR in Casks, 196 lbs, nett Rs. 20 and 22. Ship Biscuits Rs. 9. Cabin do. Rs. 11 and 13 per cwt. BAPTY'S, 22, Apollo Street

NOTICES.

D'ARCY READ'S
"GHOST."
REDUCED PRICES.
OPEN THIS, AND EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION
Rs. 2, Rs. 1, and Eight annas.
Children Half Price to all parts.
A few Front Seats reserved at SOUNDY'S.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.		Rs
Bracelets. all Gold, stiff or flexible bands, and for Portraits	60	to	250
„ elegant, enamelled and set with Coral, Pearls, Turquoise, &c.	70	to	200
„ handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.	200	to	1,200
„ of Hair, neatly mounted in Gold	20	to	70
„ Silver-mounted, Pebble, and Malachite	10	to	45
Brooches, plain Gold, for morning wear	25	to	110
„ for Dress, enamelled, and set with stones more or less valuable	40	to	1,000
„ for Miniatures, revolving (also with cameo on one side)	40	to	110
„ exquisitely carved Onyx and Shel Cameos	50	to	180
„ of designs, for Archery and Croquet Prizes	50	to	100
„ Mourning, black enamelled, with appropriate emblems	40	to	80

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

HAMILTON & CO.

HORSE REPOSITORY
AND
VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT
WITH SHOEING,
NO. 2, BELLASIS ROAD,
BYCULLA.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING
BY
MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

FOR SALE—Mr. L. has in hand a Grand Square Piano for sale, by Schiedmayer in perfect good order, loud and sweet tone, good touch and finish and nearly new, on moderate price. Can be seen at Mr. Lopes's, Byculla Terrace, Belassis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, and Outfitting List, 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE,

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrement

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent. Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

SHACKLETON & Co.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their NEW SUPPLY of SILVER HUNTING or SEMI-HUNTING WATCHES, Patent Lever, guaranteed for two years, Rs. 50.

The utmost care has been given to the finish of these Watches, and Messrs. F., L. & Co. can positively say that they will always give the greatest satisfaction to the purchasers, with regard to going and durability. The numerous Orders Messrs. F., L. & Co. receive for them fully testify to this. A Gold Medal was awarded for the excellence of this Watch at the Broach Exhibition.

NEW KEYLESS WATCHES.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. also strongly recommend their new "KEYLESS WATCH," made expressly for this country by their own Manufactory in Europe. With regard to finish, going and durability, it yields in nothing to the above watch, being with the addition of the Keyless Mechanism, made on the same principle.

PRICE, with 2 years guarantee .... Rs. 90

No Discount Allowed.

Besides these, they have always on hand a large Stock of Silver and Gold Watches of every description and price.

FAVRE, LEUBA'S ROUND BRASS TRAVELLING TIME-PIECES .... Rs. 40

The movement of these Time-pieces is nothing else than that of a large Watch on the Lever principle of very superior workmanship.

OIEL DE BOEUF TIME-PIECES .... Rs. 40

These have exactly the same movements as the above Time-pieces in a black wooden frame with a 7-inch dial, and would suit an office or dining-room.

Both the above Time pieces are 8-day and guaranteed for one year.

The well-known CHRONOGRAPHS .... Rs. 60

The second hand can be stopped and made to jump back, in cases of false start, to the starting point.

A large assortment of MARBLE CLOCKS and MUSICAL BOXES always on hand.

LIQUIDATION OF JEWELLERY STILL CONTINUES.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce a FRESH ARRIVAL of choice and fashionable Millinery, &c., viz.:—

"*Dress Bonnets and Hats*," "Coloured Gauze Veils, Superior Kid Gloves."
Coarse Straw Hats untrimmed "White and Coloured," "Ball Dresses."
New Coloured Muslins, Prints and Brilliants, Ball Room Fans.
White Muslins, Polonaizes "*Ready Made*," "White Kid Boots."
"Linen Cuffs and Collars, in the newest shapes, Plain and Trimmed.
Silk and Satin Evening Dresses, Hair Chignons "newest Styles."
"*French Corsets*," "*Nursing Stays*," Ladies' Fancy Garters, Tortoise Shell Combs.
Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Ladies White and Black Silk Stockings.
Coloured Gauze Veils, Crinolines, Crinolettes, Flounced Muslin Skirts.
Silks, Satins, Serges, &c., Boys' White Silk and Blue Serge Suits.
Infants' Cloaks and Pelisses.
Infants' Hoods White and Coloured, Baby's Bibs, Warm Gaiters for children.
White Satin Shoes and Boots, White Kid Boots.
Black Cloth Polonaizes and Jacquettes, Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, latest styles.
Hair Chignons newest style, Flowers, Gold, Silver, &c., in great variety.
"*Travelling Dresses in the latest styles.*"

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay,
March 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	„ 16	Steel Eyeglasses	„ 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C MARCKS & Co.

WANTED.

A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN (experienced) offers his services as Surgeon on board any Steam-ship proceeding to England about the end of the present month. Apply to the MASTER ATTENDANT of the Port, Bombay.

7th April 1875.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The DINNER to be GIVEN to the Honorable B. H. ELLIS, by the MEMBERS of the BYCULLA CLUB will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 8 o'clock.

E. E. MAIDMENT,
Secretary.

Byculla Club, April 10th, 1875.

THE LIVERPOOL SILICATE PAINT COMPANY'S PAINTS
AND
GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMEL PAINTS,
ALL COLORS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

F. HARLEY & Co.,
Agents for India, Calcutta.

LUCKNOW—LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL SWEEP, 1875.

Owing to the insufficient number of PURCHASERS of TICKETS in the above SWEEP, the undersigned begs to notify to the holders thereof, that the respective sums paid by them thereon will be refunded to them on production of such Tickets at his house in Old Sonapore Lane, outside the Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE CURSETJEE,
31st March 1875. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, JOSEPH BARTRAM, of the Traffic Department G. I. P. Railway, Jubbulpoor, will not be answerable for any DEBT or DEBTS that my WIFE, MARGARET BARTRAM, may contract from this date, she having left my protection and is now with my two Children living at Khundwah, C. Provinces. Time reveals all things.

Jubbulpoor, 2nd April, 1875.

NOTICE.—The GOVERNMENT OF INDIA having recently ruled to secure real values of goods, not liable to duty or liable to fixed duties according to weight or quantity only, or to duties on fixed tariff valuations, as required by Section 26 of the Consolidated Customs Act VI. of 1863, it is hereby notified for the information of Importers, Exporters, Agents, Owners or Consignees, that from the 1st proximo they are required to describe the different qualities of articles and to specify real values in the Import Manifests, Entries, and Export Notes without fail. Any misstatement on this point would render the declarer liable to the penalties prescribed in section 216 of the above-quoted Act.

LESTOCK REID,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay Custom House, 31st March 1875.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on TUESDAY the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive the Annual Accounts duly audited.
2nd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring from Office, who are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria.
3rd. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from this day until TUESDAY, the 20th instant.

By Order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 7th April 1875.

THE UMBALLA ENGLISH DERBY PARI MUTUEL, 1875.

TICKETS Rs. 10 (TEN) EACH.

No. 1 P. M. to back horses to win,
„ 2 „ to be in the first three in the Epsom Derby.

(5) Five per cent deducted for Umballa Race fund.

To open on 15th April and to close at Noon (gun-fire) on the 26th May, 1875; telegrams attended to up to that time.

N.B.—Money can be remitted by telegram.

First half notes not acknowledged unless amounting to Rs. 50, or upwards.

Full particulars describing the *system*, to be had on application, and states of the "Pari Mutuels," showing amounts of transactions to date, forwarded *on receipt of a stamped directed envelope*.

Applications to be addressed, and money orders, drafts, &c., &c., to be made payable.

To the Honorary Secretary,
UMBALLA SWEEPS,
Umballa.

☞ Please give full particulars, write Legibly, and register remittances by Post.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEPS 1875.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 100 (one hundred each)
No. 2 „ „ 10 (ten each)

5 (FIVE) per cent will be deducted from the total amount of each sweep for the benefit of the Umballa Race Fund.

After paying all the working expenses 4 (four) per cent will be divided among those who draw starters, except the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Horses, in each sweep.

OF THE REMAINDER,

The winner to take ⅔ (two thirds.)
„ Second horse to take ¼ (one quarter.)
„ Third horse to take 1-12 (one twelfth.)

To close at noon (Gun-fire), on the 21st. May, and the drawing to take place at 9 p. m. the same day at Messrs. Parker's Rooms, Umballa.

Tickets will not be allotted on first halves of Notes, nor will receipt of first halves be acknowledged unless amounting to Rs. 100 or upwards.

Applications (with the Investors' full address legibly written,)—to be addressed, and Money orders, Drafts, &c. &c. to be made payable (Free of exchange in Umballa) to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa Derby Sweeps, Umballa.

NOTICE.

The Umballa English Derby "Pari Mutuels" 1875 will commence business on the 15th April 1875, and remain open up to noon (Gun-fire) on the day of the Race (26th May 1875.)

Full particulars in due course.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

NOTICES.

TABLE LINEN.
GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

6 ft. by 6	each...Rs. 4 8	7 ft. by 12	each...Rs. 10 4
6 ft. by 8	„ ... „ 6 8	8¼ ft. by 8¼	„ ... „ 8 0
7 ft. by 7	„ ... „ 6 0	8¼ ft. by 10	„ ... „ 10 0
7 ft. by 9	„ ... „ 7 12	8¼ ft. by 15	„ ... „ 15 0
7 ft. by 10	„ ... „ 8 10	10 ft. by 16	„ ... „ 19 8
7 ft. by 10½	„ ... „ 9 0		

DIAMOND PATTERN.

6 ft. by 6	each...Rs. 3 8	7½ ft. by 9	each...Rs. 6 0
6½ ft. by 6½	„ ... „ 4 4	7½ ft. by 10	„ ... „ 6 10
6 ft. by 8	„ ... „ 4 10	7½ ft. by 12	„ ... „ 8 0
6 ft. by 9	„ ... „ 5 4	7½ ft. by 13	„ ... „ 8 12
7½ ft by 7½	„ ... „ 5 0		

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

20 in. by 20 per doz...Rs. 4 8	24 in. by 24 per doz...Rs. 5 8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

20 in. by 20 per doz...Rs. 4 12	24 in. by 24 per doz...Rs. 5 12

TOWELS.

32 in. by 32 per doz...Rs. 8 8	32 in. by 45 per doz...Rs. 11 0
24 in. by 34 „ „ 9 8	32 in. by 54 „ „ 14 8

FOR CASH ONLY.

COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS.
TOILETTE TABLE COVERS,
TROUSERINGS AND SHIKAR STUFFS,
SAMPLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT,
J. NEUBURG,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain

LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul, and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay. Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta. Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 19 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

DALZELL'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,
5, HORNBY ROW.
(NEXT TO PARSEE TEMPLE).
FORT, BOMBAY.

Established 1791.

GOLDSMITH'S ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory and Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern .... 6s. 8d. per oz.
Ditto ditto Queen's do. .... [illegible]

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

			s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 Table Forks	40 „	at	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Gravy Spoons	10 „	at	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Soup Ladle	10 „	at	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Sauce ditto	12 „	at	7 0	[illegible]
4 Salt Spoons				[illegible]
12 Tea ditto	14 „	at	7 0	[illegible]
1 Pair Sugar Tongs				[illegible]
				[illegible]

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses [illegible]

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance [illegible] per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 12TH APRIL, 1875.

WITH Saturday's receipts at the American ports, the same as on the corresponding date last year, there has been nothing to affect the Liverpool Cotton Market, either one way or the other, and this morning's report is accordingly quiet but unchanged, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 2,000.

Consols this morning are again quoted at 93¼. French Rentes at 102¼ a decline of ½.

The Bank of Bombay's return, for the week ending the 10th instant, shows the following alterations:—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	2,73,292
Do. do. Branches	Dec. „	1,41 061
Deposits	Inc. „	37,717
Government Securities	Dec. „	6,3[illegible],662
Loans	Inc. „	19,06,902
Bills Discounted	Dec. „	5,66,405
Cash Balances with Correspondents	Dec. „	1,75,688
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. „	7,56,069

STERLING Exchange to-day has continued firm but there is no change in rates. The Banks still show more anxiety to place their bills than private sellers, who only operate against their more immediate requirements, a very general feeling prevailing that any advance in rates now will be followed by an early reaction. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 10 1/16d.	per rupee
Do	6 months' sight	1s. 10⅛d.	„
Credits	3 months' sight	1s. 10¼d.	„
Documents	3 months' sight	1s. 10 17/32d.	„

There is an evident disposition to draw in Calcutta on demand at 3/8, and 60 days' sight 1¾ per cent. discount. GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet and unchanged in every way.

In SHARES there is no material change to note. Bank of Bombay's are a shade easier, and Spinning Co.'s, except the most favourite, are dull and lower.

COTTON is quiet but steady without change in price. Transactions have been small, partly owing to to day being mail day but mainly to the quieter advices from Liverpool. The receipts yesterday were 5,875 bales only.

FREIGHTS are virtually unchanged. By sail £ 1-17-6 to £2. are the quotations for Iron vessels according to the position. Steamers are a shade steadier at £ 2 for Liverpool.

In PIECE GOODS there has been no business of any importance noted.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Neml. value psh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Name.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	9[illegible]
22,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	Do of Bombay New	[illegible]
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
30,000	25	all	[illegible]p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	300
40,000	251¼	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	115	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	108
60,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Neml. value psh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Name.	Cash Rates per Share.
15[illegible]	5,000	2,850	100ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,500
200	2,000	1,10[illegible]	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	690
100	50	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co	650
250	1,000	[illegible]	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	200ps.	Apollo Press Co	3,35[illegible]
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	615
155	5[illegible]	all	60p.s.	Berar Company (New)	600
200	2,000	all	400ps.	Bombay Press Co	1,375
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New	[illegible]
1,400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	155
400	1,500	all	7½ps.	Carwar Company	[illegible]
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	130
500	1,500	all	175ps	Colaba Press Co	3,7[illegible]
500	300	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,100
150	8,500	all	200	Fort Press Co	3,[illegible]
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	375
200	1,000	all	100 ps	French Press Co	500
1150	...	1,40[illegible]	100 ps	Imperial Press Co	400
3125	400	85	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	[illegible]
600	2,000	50	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co., L[illegible]	1,500
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,200
200	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon Press Co	575
400	500	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co	405
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	800
150	850	all	12 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000		100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co	900

* Per share for the half year.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th April as compared with that for 30th March:—

	30th March. Rs.	A.	P.	7th April. Rs.	A.	P.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital	2,20,00,000	0	0	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,05,[illegible]75	13	1	16,05,245	13	1
Treasury Balance	3,06,50,1[illegible]4	4	6	3,12,67,749	1	4
Total Deposits	2,41,46,067	12	5	2,20,11,5[illegible]3	14	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	10,63,854	13	4	11,99,663	13	2
Sundries	6,95,418	7	8	7,30,089	0	7
Rs.	8,01,61,741	3	0	7,87,63,251	10	7
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,63,76,014	1	4	1,64,35,902	3	4
Loans on Govt. Securities.	78,75,924	0	0	75,20,664	0	0
Credits on ditto	53,97,870	8	8	47,98,598	13	4
Bills discounted	1,96,27,799	15	11	1,96,18,2[illegible]8	15	2
Dead Stock	10,81,468	14	0	10,84,810	15	7
Stamps	12,[illegible]8	9	11	12,969	0	0
Balances with other Banks	4,98,961	4	11	4,67,329	2	7
Sundries	2[illegible],304	10	2	23,131	3	2
Bullion	4[illegible],507	10	4	44,752	5	3
Cash at Head Office	1,07,39,965	12	5	1,09,17,492	8	1
Do. at Branches	1,85,5[illegible],415	11	4	1,7[illegible],45,901	8	1
Rs.	8,01,61,741	3	0	7,87,63,251	10	7

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 10th April, compared with the statement issued on 3rd April:—

LIABILITIES.		3rd April. Rs.	10th April. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:—			
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	„ 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,48,125		
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share	„ 2,49,600		
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,43,250		
Do. do. paid to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,35,125	99,76,100	99,76,100
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities		15,50,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office		91,43,685	94,16,977
Do. do. do. at Branches.		26,61,333	35,20,272
Other Deposits		1,28,83,354	1,29,21,071
Post Bills		22,062	20,7[illegible]
Cash Credits, undrawn		6,35,845	6,88,178
		3,78,72,379	3,80,93,307
ASSETS.			
Government Securities		29,4[illegible],548	33,06,189
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise		15,91,261	16,71,991
Loan on Security of do. do.		32,18,206	51,2[illegible],13[illegible]
Current Accounts, overdrawn		11,8[illegible]7	29,237
Bills Discounted		1,65,71,856	1,60,95,451
Stamps		4,699	4,[illegible]3
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,07,025		
Amount applied in reduction	„ 1,15,000	3,92,025	3,92,025
Bullion		......	......
Cash Balances with Correspondents		4,61,458	6,34,546
Cash and Currency Notes		1,16,78,119	109,22,050
		3,78,72,379	3,80,93,307

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain J. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Kattyawar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and three hundred and three deck passengers.

THE s. s. LADY LYCETT, 1,567 tons, Captain G. L. Eratt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (February 9th) calling at Jeddah and Hoodooda, with a general cargo, six horses, and 770 pilgrims.

THE s.s. KING ARTHUR, 1,047 tons Captain S. Johnston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (March 7th) with a general cargo and the following passengers—Col and Mrs Clarke, Mrs Whiting and two children, Miss Roberts, Miss Quigley, Mr. Kerr, Mr Harvey, Master Lofthouse and two ayahs.

THE s. s. J. C. STEVENSON, 1,543 tons, Captain J. E. Bell, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Liverpool (March 11th), calling at Malta and Port Said, via the Suez Canal, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Pearce, three children, Miss Pearce, Mr. Hopton, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Wood Mr. Anderson, Mr. Pascol, Mr. Little. Mrs. Woodman, and three children. Mrs. Bapty, two children, Mr Bapty. Mr. Lawson, Mr. Rennard, Mr. Runciman, and a boy and an ayah. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. Nicol and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. RAJPOOTANA, 1,311 tons Captain Templeton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta (March 18th), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Austin, Rev and Mrs G Spillman, Master Knoble, Mr. Jupp, Mr. and Mrs Berigle, Mr Babajee, and Mr. West.

THE s. s. CALEDONIA, 1,535 tons, Captain R. Sidey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, calling at Liverpool, Port Said, and Suez, via the Suez Canal, with Capt Lillenhain, as passenger and the following cargo:—174 packages twist, 776 packages piece goods, 76 packages wine, 129 packages wine and spirit, 15 cases whiskey, 447 tons coals, 27 cases stout, 5,175 bars iron, and 2,184 bundles iron. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Caledonia (s)	Sidey	Liverpool, March 4.
	[illegible]ashmere (s)	Turner	Bussorah, March 26.
	Rajpootana (s)	Templeton	Calcutta, March 18.
	Lady Lycett (s)	Eratt	Liverpool, Feb. 9.
	King Arthur (s)	Johnston	Liverpool, March 7.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Hydaspes (s) India (s)	Renoldson Henderson	Southampton. K. Coast & Kurrachee.

The Steamer Historian, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Moulmein (s)	Lentit	Chittagong.
	Torino	Demele	Genoa, 22nd Feb.
	Arabia	Lewis	Rangoon, 4th April.

DEPARTURE.

April.	Vessel.		
8	Accrington	....	....

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Winona, 8 bags biscuits, Rogers & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Rinaldo s, 5 cases butter, Abdoolhusson Mohomedally; 2 packages lamps, Kassum Allarakhia & Co; 50 boxes tin plates, Kassumally Lallmeya; 6 cases cochineal, Sawcomull Sobharam; 16 bales papers, Framjee Ardaseer Davur; 50 boxes oilmanstore, Bolton & Co; 3 cases cochineal, Norsey Soonderjee.

Delhi s, 50 casks bird shots, Hajee Moosa Suleman.

Tagus s, 50 cases geneva, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Rainton s, 150 cases rum, Mooljee Nusserwanjee & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Maurice, 25 cases claret, Aldridge Salmon & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Memfi s, 10 cases glassware, Kassum Allarakhia & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Slive Donard, 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co; 700 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

Melmerley, 700 bales cotton, N Manuckjee & Co.

Prince Fredrick, 500 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Ranchordass Vurjeewandass; 500 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.

Helen Scott, 325 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

Ellen Bates, 800 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co.

Staffa, 250 cwts linseed, Poonja Norsey; 450 cwts sursee seed, Moorarjee Kessowjee.

Ardgowan, 100 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.

Grampion, 140 cwts coir yarn, S S Narrotwala.

Timor s, 147½ bales cotton, Cursandass Nensey; 25 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co; 51 bales cotton, M Purmanund.

Ennerdale s, 40 bales cotton, Veerjee Vussonjee; 24 bales wool, Askurn Khungor; 55 bales wool, Ebram Noordeen & Co; 23 bales wool, Moorarjee Hurdass; 200 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co; 3,200 cwt wheat, H A H Essac.

Tagus s, 500 cwt linseed, Ruttansey Heerjee; 250 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co.

Strathclyde s, 70 bales cotton, Khuttow Natha; 144 bales cotton, Moosa Futta; 120 bales cotton, Coorjee Ludha 500 bales cotton, N Manuckjee.

Rinaldo s, 500 bales cotton, G C Bushby & Co.

Historian s, 31 tons old iron, Narandam Rajarani; 102 bales cotton, Framjee Sands & Co; 25 bales wool, R Rychund.

FOR LONDON.

St George s, 10 cases P feathers, Mooljee Gangjee; 28 bales skins, Cheenee E-mall & Co; 16 bales hides, A C Esmiall, 4 bales skins, 7 cases fishmaws, & 1 case M of P shell, M Nuthoo.

Kong Sverre s, 20 chests tea, Forbes & Co, 45 cwts linseed, C Heerjee, 97 cases olibanum, Jewraj, 58 cases gum, M Nensey, 26 cwts blood stone, A A Dawoodjee 186 packages seeds, M Govindjee, 27 cases M of P shells, S Khakey.

Hydaspes s, 14 cases shawls, & 12 cases needlework, M Ramchund.

County of Sutherland s, 3199½ cwts linseed, Wallace & Co; 400 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR HULL.

C W Anderson s, 24,000 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham and and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Corry Linn, 1,250 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

Black Watch s, 1 bale cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

M and E Cox, 210 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Wycliffe s, 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Africans, 1,500 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR REVEL.

Wycliffe s, 50 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

Amcott s, 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMENHEAVEN.

Richard Ryland, 200 cwts bones, Natha Esea.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Odessa s, 4 bales Skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 113 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

Sumatra s, 1,500 cwts wheat and 600 cwts teel seed, Finlay Scott and Co; 2,000 cwts Alsen Riebe and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s, 18 tins, castor oil, C Grandona.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Frank Carwell, 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

gnno s, 151 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, B I S N Co.

Odessa s, 50 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co

Delhi s, 250 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Linda s, 5,050 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Odessa s, 100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sunda s, 10 cases peacock feathers, B Sewjee; 20 cases sharkfins, J Lalljee; 55 cases sharkfins, L Khakey; 50 cwts country soap & 5 cwts betelnuts, G W J Mohamed; 40 bags M of P shells, D Mohamed; 61 packages M of P Shells, F Khakey; 34 bales twist, M Brijavalubdass; 15 chests opium, E J Abram; 69 bales cotton, H J M A Chuluk; 46 packages M of P shells, E Hassam; 190 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy; 150 cases sharkfins, C Ebram.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 10.

Davis, Lieut Col, Bombay Infantry, off leave, from ——.

Henn, Lieut, Bombay Royal Engineers, on leave, from Kirkee.

APRIL 11.

Falwasser, Surg, Bengal A M D, on duty, from Deolalee.

Jameson, Surg Major, Bengal Ind Med Dept, to appear before a Med Board, from Ghazipur, N W P.

Whishaw, Surg Major, Bengal Med Dept, on furlough, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 11.

Henn, Lieut, Bombay R E, to join, to Kirkee.

APRIL 12.

Commingham, Colonel, Bengal Infantry, on leave, to England.

Jones, Colonel, Bengal 3rd P Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

Moore, Captain, Bengal 12th Cavalry, on leave, to England.

Johnson, Colonel, Bengal R H A, on leave, to England.

Hay, Captain, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.

Douglas, Lieut, Bengal, 92nd Highlanders, on leave to England.

Broughton, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Millett, Captain, Bombay R A on leave, to England.

Bushe, Lieut Col, Bombay Infantry, on leave, to Matheran.

Smith, Major, Bengal 8th Regt N I, to join, to Fyzabad.

Need, Colonel, Bengal Infantry, on retired, to England.

Fendall, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Punjaub.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

North-Western Provinces Gazette, April 10.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj G W Jameson, Civil Surg Ghazipur, the usual preparatory leave from the 1st April, 1875, to enable him to proceed to Bombay, to appear before a Medl Board.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd E J Hubbard, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India, Home Dept, to be Chaplain of Shahjahanpur, with effect from the 19th Feby, 1875.

Mr W S Halsey, Mag and Collr, to be Inspr-Genl of Registration and Commr of Excise and Stamps, N W P, vice Mr E Macnaghten, with effect from the date of taking charge.

With effect from the date when Mr W S Halsey took charge of the office of Inspr-Genl of Registration and Commr of Excise and Stamps, N W P Mr P Wigram to be Mag and Collr.

From 10th March, 1875, the date on which Mr W Blunt retired from the service—

Mr S M Moens, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, to be Joint Mag, 1st grade.

Mr W A Howe, Joint Mag 1st grade, from Mainpuri to Jaunpur.

Mr G J Laidman, Asst Mag and Collr, from Bareilly to Moradabad.

Mr F L Petre, Asst Mag and Collr, from Bareilly to Budaun.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, April 10, 1875.)

Maj C L R Glasford, Depy Commr, Chanda, having obtained furlough to Europe, is allowed thirty days' subsidiary leave from the 10th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Capt T H B Brooke, Cantt Mag, Saugor, and Offg Judge Small Cause Court, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr, Mandla, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt-Col C James, Depy Commr, or until further orders.

Capt T W Hogg, Offg Cantt Magte, Jubbulpore, will assume temporary charge of the Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, in addition to his own duties.

Capt W L Noverre, Asst Commr, is appointed to officiate as Cantt Mag, Saugor.

Capt W Vertue, Offg Cantt Mag, Saugor, on being relieved by Capt Noverre, is transferred to Chanda, and is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of that district, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Maj C L R Glasfurd, Depy Commr, or until further orders.

Mr F C Anderson, c s, Personal Asst to the Chief Commr, will hold charge of the office of Asst Commr, Panchmarhi, in the Hoshangabad Dist, in addition to his duties as Personal Asst.

Mr F W Fox, c s, Asst Commr, Panchmarhi on being relieved by Mr Anderson, is transferred to Nagpur.

2nd Class Hospital Asst Dilawar Khan doing duty at the Mayo Hospital, is appointed Depy Supt, Lunatic Asylum at Nagpur pending the arrival of 1st Class Hospital Asst Soobooroy doo from Raipur.

HIGH COURT.—13TH APRIL.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

276 73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Thaverdass Khemchund v Lalchund Meghjee and another—No appearance.

269-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Waljee Canjee and another v Dhurrumsey Damodhur and another—G J Mody.

30-75—Jefferson and Payne—Somerjee Parpia v Luxumeebai widow—No appearance.

Suit for hearing.

829-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Parvuttibai widow v Morarjee Goculdass—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.

Chamber Motion.

Eastern Financial Association Limited—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia and Kessowjee Naik and another.

Motions to vary Commissioner's Report.

1018-67—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Ismail Hajee Habib v Soomar Ahmed and another—Jefferson and Payne.

854-67—Jefferson and Payne—Soomar Ahmed and others v Hajee Ismail Habib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

325-74—Crawford and Boevey—Foolvahoo-widow v Gomtibai widow—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

Admiralty Jurisdiction.

1-75—Prescot and Winter—Syed Moobaruck bin Antar v The Secretary of State, &c—Mr Hearn.

LONG CAUSES.

700-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Jumnadas Balkissondas v Shaik Abdool bin Salem—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

317-74—Shamrao—Antajee Sukaram Pandit v Anundrow Vinaek and another—M M Munshi.

330-74—Mr. Fletcher—Ashubai widow of Oosman v Ballabai, widow.

151-74—Mr Fletcher—[illegible]jeeoverbai v Buldew Pooruninull—M H Khan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LISTER—April 9th, at Poona, Stella Maude Ida, the beloved daughter of Mrs. A. Lister, aged 1 year, 9 months and 9 days, deeply regretted.—English papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HUDSON—April 7th, at Calcutta, the wife of J. Hudson, (of Rajmahal), of a daughter.

McINTOSH—April 8th, at No. 1, Middleton Row, Calcutta, the wife of A. R. McIntosh, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ROSE—SMITH—April 8th, at the Wesleyan Chapel, St. Thomas' Mount, by the Rev. J. Dixon, John Rose, Ordnance Department, to Mary, second daughter of James Henry Smith, late Quarter Master Sergeant, of the late 1st Madras Fusiliers.

DEATH.

HUFFTON—April 9th, at the residence of her father, Mr. William Leach, Bella Maria, the beloved wife of Mr. Charles A. Huffton, aged 19 years and 9 months. Deeply and deservedly regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1875.

THE credulous native gossips of Bombay have been slightly disconcerted by the non-receipt of the expected telegram from London announcing the restoration of Mulharrao; but their hopes are still buoyed up with amazingly circumstantial accounts of imaginary efforts, on the part of the Secretary of State, to convert the Viceroy to his opinion that the Report of the Baroda Commission should be treated as so much waste paper. We believe, indeed, that a list of the new Ministry of Baroda is already in preparation, and that the appointments of Prime Minister, Law Officers, and Special Correspondent to the Crown, have been actually filled up. We are sorry that such bright expectations should be disappointed, and that Mulharrao's friends should be reduced to the sad necessity of looking with wistful eyes at the Treasury of Baroda, in which are stored the sixty lakhs of rupees they had hoped to divide amongst them as the spoil of their victory over the Government of India. For we may so far anticipate the decision of the Viceroy in Council as to declare that Mulharrao will never reign for even a single day at Baroda. This much, we have the presumption to announce, is certain, though we claim no other authority for the conclusion we have come to than a careful study of the possible courses open to the Government. It is quite true, we believe, that Lord Salisbury and Lord Northbrook are not thoroughly in accord on the question of what ought to be done with the State of Baroda after Mulharrao has been deposed; but it will perhaps turn out that those writers are singularly ill-informed who suppose that the Secretary of State is pressing the Viceroy to sanction a restoration. We stated, some weeks ago, that the Viceroy's Proclamation regarding Baroda had given offence at the India Office, where it was thought that Lord Northbrook had acted prematurely and injudiciously in pledging himself to re-establish, with the least possible delay, a native administration. The feeling, indeed, at the India Office was that the question of annexing Baroda ought to have been left open; and this, we need hardly say, was also the unanimous opinion of Anglo-Indians. Lord Northbrook, however, having issued the Proclamation, conceives that he is bound in honour to fulfil his promise according to the interpretation put upon it by the natives of India; whereas Lord Salisbury, having regard to the wording of the Proclamation, which was quite general, contends that such conditions of the restoration of a native Government may fairly be insisted upon as will practically reduce Baroda, for very many years to come, to the rank of a British province. The difference of view between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State may be put in this way—that the former would punish only the man Mulharrao Gaekwar, while the latter thinks the opportunity an excellent one for trying to give the people of Baroda the advantages of a regular and honest administration. Lord Salisbury no doubt founds his argument on the fact that the charge brought against the Gaekwar was one of *disloyalty*, which entails forfeiture of the independence of a Native State. Some compromise will, we suppose, be eventually arranged; but it is not certain that the result will be known this week, for the Executive Council was not assembled at Simla before last Saturday, and we hear that, if the Viceroy had thought he could have his Proclamation ready for issue this week, he would have accepted Sir Lewis Pelly's offer to postpone going home till next mail. We must still remain, therefore, "waiting for the verdict;" but we can wait with some cheerfulness now that we are convinced the Government does not dream of perpetrating the incredible folly of restoring Mulharrao Gaekwar to the *gadee*.

Recent experience has shown what a prosperous State Baroda may become under good management. Sir Lewis Pelly has ruled the country for just three months; and in this short period of an honest and capable administration, such as Baroda never knew before, it has been clearly ascertained that the revenue it far more than sufficient to cover the expenditure. When Sir Lewis Pelly took charge of the State the only money in the Treasury was the sum of Rs. 2,000. Acting promptly and skilfully on a hint given him from Bombay, Sir Lewis succeeded in discovering 40 lakhs concealed in a room of the Palace, and he afterwards laid hands on nearly 20 lakhs more which the Gaekwar had deposited at Bombay and in various other outlying places. Then, a quarterly instalment of the revenue fell due, and, notwithstanding some rumours that have appeared to the contrary, the people have paid the taxes very willingly to the British authorities, who have collected about 15 lakhs, making in all 75 lakhs in hand. The expenses on account of the Commission have amounted to nearly 3 lakhs, and 4 or 5 lakhs have been spent in settling arrears of military pay and other outstandings. Even, however, after deducting these extraordinary payments, we believe that the balance of 7 or 8 lakhs of the revenue collected has more than covered all the cost of the reformed administration. It should be possible, therefore, to give Baroda a thoroughly well-organized government, and yet to leave at the close of each year a considerable surplus of revenue over expenditure.

DISQUIETING rumours from Nassick were published by us a short time ago with reference to the appearance of cholera in that sanitarium and charming little station. Even His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, whose present buoyancy of feelings owing to his warm reception in the Mahratta head-quarters might have induced him to brave the danger of entering any place in the Presidency, has looked askance at Nassick, because of its cholera taint. We were in hopes, however, that the appearance of the disease at Nassick signified nothing to cause alarm—that it was in fact only a slight exaggeration of the local symptoms of cholera which are ever and anon appearing in native cities—and that the medical talent on the spot would keep the malady from spreading far beyond Nassick. We are alarmed, however, by the reports which now come to us from the North-West Provinces and Oudh, which seem to show that if the disease has travelled from Nassick—though, as we say hereafter, this is doubtful—already a large portion of the country is under the influence of one of the most terrible scourges which Providence has ever invented to punish mankind. The story which comes to us from the North-West Provinces and Oudh is a dreadful one. Not only are we told of the appearance of cholera among pilgrims at Benares (which is not to be wondered at, seeing that during the recent eclipse the streets of the holy city of the Hindoos were so filled with people that the weary devotees lay about on the pavements or wherever a vacant place could be found), but we are informed that in Oudh a cholera panic prevails. Cawnpore, Fyzabad, and Jounpore, as well as Benares, have been scourged with the disease. And, horrible to relate, it has found many of its victims in railway trains. At Lucknow on the 8th, when the train arrived there eighteen corpses are said to have been laid out on the platform, and the journey is said to have been greatly prolonged owing to the frequent stoppages the train had to make in order that the dead or the dying cholera victims might be removed from the carriages. We have heard of many a ghastly journey made by rail, but none more horrible than this one. Those who were in the train, and knew for what purpose stoppage after stoppage was being made, must have experienced feelings which no pen could depict. Nothing could show more vividly the terrible nature of the disease and its inexorable swiftness than the fact that in a comparatively short journey by rail many deaths occurred, and that the stoppages of the train were often for an intensely more melancholy object than the mere convenience of passenger traffic. We hope that the officials on the Oudh and Rohilkund line are not to blame for this terrible outbreak. But we are sorry to see the accusation made against them in one of the Lucknow papers, that, notwithstanding that an enormous traffic between the large cities of Oudh and Benares might have been expected owing to the Hindoo festival, they made no arrangements whatever, and that the deaths from cholera were attributable to the overcrowding of the carriages and the want of sanitary arrangements in them. This is a matter which should be inquired into by Government; it would be scandalous to permit to pass uncontradicted the statement that a number of deaths from cholera during a railway journey were due not to any exceptional cause but were the natural result of penning a living mass of people together without making arrangements for their comfort of any description.

This hint about the state of the Oudh Railway inclines us to think that there really is no connection between the outbursts of cholera at Nassick and Oudh, and that the epidemic at the latter place, not being due to cholera germs, or whatever the subtle agency may be that carries cholera across the world in fatal marches, but to local causes, may disappear without extending its circles far enough to join the Nassick circle. There therefore is not so much cause for alarm as one might suppose from the fact of cholera raging simultaneously at Nassick and in Oudh, though had we not heard this story about the defective railway arrangements for carrying the crowds of dirty devotees who had been visiting Benares we might have been inclined to think that there was a connection between the outbreak which has occurred in the Bombay Presidency and that which is now reported from Oudh. We should have been supported in coming to this conclusion—a conclusion which would have induced us to believe that cholera was moving steadily over a large tract of India—by a curious phenomenon which has been observed in connection with cholera epidemics in India, and undoubtedly has not been absent on the present occasion. It is said that a famine never takes place in Hindoostan but cholera follows in its wake. Well, last year we had the Bengal Famine. But let us hope that on this occasion the Oudh epidemic is not due to some mysterious affinity with famines, but to apparent preventible causes. At the same time, we cannot be too cautious in making preparations for the possible advance of the disease to our doors. The letter which appears in our correspondence columns this morning is a sufficient indication that the public mind is alive to the necessity of adopting precautions to keep the cholera epidemic out of Bombay. What these precautions ought to be we leave professional people to decide; but we think we are entitled to hazard the remark that cholera is greatly favoured by dirt, experience showing that it will sooner accept invitations to carry on its deadly operations from a city that can offer it banquets of filth than from a city that is comparatively clean.

We trust to hear of a thorough and speedy fumigation of the carriages employed on the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, and of efforts being made by the local authorities there to prevent the epidemic from widening its circles. As to the other cholera-stricken spot, Nassick, we are sorry to say we have no very favourable description to give of its condition yet. The authorities, however, are working with might and main to keep the disease from making progress. Our last accounts from Nassick, received by us yesterday, so far from showing that cholera was on the decrease, seemed to show that it was increasing in virulence. On Sunday last Dr. Cody, the Superintendent of Vaccination and Health Officer for the Western Circle, accompanied by Mr. Richardson, Mr. Burn, and the Health Inspector, Mr. Smith, made a searching inspection of all the back slums where the disease is most rife. It is to be hoped that the efforts of the party may achieve some success, and that the labour they undertook at no slight risk may not have been altogether thrown away. The suggestions they will have thrown out both for the care of the afflicted and the sanitary precautions for the preservation of the non-afflicted will, we trust, leave some mark on the progress of the disease. It seems, however, almost hopeless to do anything for the preservation of a people who will do so very little for themselves—people who through an ignorance almost culpable, and a prejudice perverse in the extreme, will insist on reducing to a minimum any chances they may have of successfully battling with the disease. Round and about their houses filth will accumulate despite all the efforts that can be brought to bear to prevent it; and the afflicted member of the family is located, in defiance of all advice, in the dingiest and most hidden kennel of the house, with the door shut and any crevice or hole which might admit of a ray of light or a breath of air carefully blocked up. He will be allowed to take no medicine, and receives little sustentation beyond what may be contained in the too demonstrative sympathy of sorrowing relations. Some one will go to the nearest temple, make an offering on the patient's behalf, and then all wait, without offering further attempts to use palliative means to decrease the disease, but expecting some miracle to interpose to relieve the sufferer of his disorder. No wonder that poor cholera stricken people die, and die like rotten sheep, when such is the mode of relief their responsible relatives adopt. Already the disease has radiated slightly from the city itself and a few of the district villages have been invaded. Bearing this last fact in view, we repeat that it would be well if our local authorities took every precaution to adopt means to keep the archenemy out. In a matter of so much gravity we cannot be too careful.

THE mail bags from Calcutta to Malda, robbed on Saturday last, have been recovered; the letters were much torn, and the registered covers empty. The runners were probably implicated.

AN amicable settlement, as it is called, has been arranged between the Government and the Captain of the Kong Sverre, the former having agreed fully to indemnify the owners against all losses.

AN attempt, on the part of a Native Christian convert of the American Mission, in Lucknow, was made the other day to pass off a forged cheque on the Delhi and London Bank. The matter is before the City Magistrate.

It is in contemplation by Government, says the Simla paper, to establish an Observatory in that sanitarium. There was one many years ago, under the management of Colonel Boileau, but it was abolished, for what reason we know not.

The crop and weather report for the N. W. Provinces for the week ending 10th April continues the same as for some weeks past. No change has taken place. In some parts the harvest is going on, in others it is finished. From Benares, on the 7th April, some cases of cholera among pilgrims in the city are reported.

The case of defamation against the Calcutta *Indian Statesman* brought by Mr. Williamson, Manager to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., was withdrawn on Friday last. The *Statesman* says:—Although a verdict of "Not guilty" would, of course, have been more agreeable to us, we consented that the indictment should be withdrawn. The defendant is now entitled to his costs.

THE erection of a new Jute Mill, at Calcutta, under Mr. Berkmyre's care, is not altogether an unmixed good, for we see it stated in the home papers that a Greenock Jute Company (presumably Mr. Berkmyre's) employing between 400 and 500 hands, have given notice that, owing to the present depression in the trade, the factory is to be closed, and the machinery removed to a mill which has been erected near Calcutta.

WE are sorry to hear from Baroda that five deaths have taken place already among the Europeans in the Baroda Field Force. This is a higher percentage of mortality than occurred in Abyssinia during the same period of time. Indeed, now that the heat in Baroda has become intense, we are afraid that the medical authorities will have an anxious time of it between this and the end of the rains. It should become an earnest matter of inquiry whether the state of affairs in Baroda is such as to necessitate the keeping of any troops at all under canvas at the present time of the year.

BURMAH is showing considerable activity in securing steamers at present from Scotland. We observe that a new screw steamer named the Pyah Pekhet, of 390 tons, has cleared out from the Clyde for Penang and Rangoon. The steamer was built by Messrs. Caird & Co., Greenock, for the Burmah Steam Shipping Company of Greenock, and is intended for the trade between Penang and Rangoon, and the ports on the river Irrawaddy. A sister steamer, the Shuaydugene, of 400 tons, built in the same yard, sailed from Greenock a month ago for Rangoon, and has been reported as having passed through the Suez Canal.

WE (*Madras Athenæum*) saw a letter a short time ago, from a native gentleman in good society in a native State to a litigant. The letter informed the addressee that he was "in for it" in the Courts and recommended him to secure some able legal assistance. After detailing the addressees difficulties at length, the writer urges the propriety of being himself employed, having as an important recommendation that *he is the father of one of the Judges*. We cannot, of course, suppose that there is anything like corruption in Native Courts. Still it is evident that some people suppose that there is. Perhaps the writer of the letter meant to suggest that, being the father of a judge, he was entirely above suspicion

THE line from Trichinopoly to Madura cannot be opened throughout for traffic till after the Madura festival is over, during which 100,000 persons are expected to be present. The line will be opened as far as Dindigul a distance of 59 miles out of 82, the whole distance to Madura. Possibly the line may be opened to Ammanaiknow, 14 miles beyond Dindigul, thereby reducing the distance to Madura to 9 miles by road. The festival at Madura takes place between the 9th and 24th of April, and as the Consulting Engineer of the new line has given his opinion that the line might be used as far as it is open, the Madras Government have accordingly sanctioned the use of the line for the passenger traffic to the Madura festival.

ACCORDING to the census of 1870, Russia has no fewer than 2,364,034 subjects of the Mahommedan faith, including 127,682 in the Crimea, 444,623 in the Government of Kazan, 171,006 in that of Archangel, and 242,717 in that of Orenburg. It is thought that a special force of Mahommedan troops might be raised from so large a population, though it might in that case become a question whether the 2,759,811 Jews who live in the western governments might not claim a similar privilege, the Jews in Podolia and Volhynia having already applied for synagogues to be attached to the barracks where their coreligionists are stationed. At St. Petersburg it is by no means unusual to see Mahommedan soldiers, especially in the Emperor's body guard, whose barracks are quite Oriental in their internal arrangements.

THE Report of the Bengal Education Department speaks of great progress having been made in Sir George Campbell's scheme of primary education during the year. The number of primary schools of all sorts rose from 8,253 to 12,229, and of these 9,645 were aided patshalas, as against 5,575 in the previous year. The number of scholars had, at the same time increased from 205,939 to 303,427. It thus appears that, while a much larger percentage of the total number of schools were in receipt of grants in aid than in the previous year, the increase in the number of scholars was barely proportional to the gross increase in that of schools. At the same time it is certain that nothing approaching this large increase in the number of scholars could have been looked for without the grants in-aid and the aided patshalas are attracting considerable numbers of Muhammadan children, no less than eighty-seven per cent. of those under instruction being in primary schools.

THE following particulars have been received by telegram from the Naga Hills Expeditionary Force:—

The village of Sannuah, which had been strongly stockaded, surrendered without resistance on the part of the enemy. The Nagas delivered up three out of the six men who were concerned in the murder of Lieutenant Holcombe promising to surrender the remaining three immediately.

The village of Ninu was attacked and taken on the 19th March, the enemy having burnt the village before evacuating it. They were pursued into Nokha, which was destroyed.

On the 20th the village of Lonkai was attacked and burnt, and on the following day the villages of Kambha were taken.

The Nagas are being pursued into their mountain fortresses.

So far the expedition has been very sucessful and only one officer and a few sepoys are reported as having been slightly wounded.

THE *Madras Journal of Education*, with reference to the appointment of a new Director of Public Instruction, says that "the deliberate choice of Government has fallen on one outside of the department, Col Macdonald, an officer of the Staff Corps, lately Registrar-General of Assurances. That the appointment is a slight on the department is, of course, too palpable to need statement. Educational officers have, over and over again been declared entitled to *every post* in their department; and the appointment to its head of one not in it, declares it to be the opinion of Government that no one in it is qualified. This is the plain fact, however it may be glazed over. We can only deplore the condition of the department—or, what Government declares its condition to be. So much for the department. Of Colonel Macdonald we long ago said, when he was appointed to act in the post, that we considered the appointment the best that could have been made. He has a vast deal of heavy work to do; and we have little doubt that he will do it with zeal and ability."

MADRAS is in want of a first class hotel. The reasons for having such an addition as that to the glories of Madras and the comfort of its visitors, are summed up by the *Madras Mail* in the following paragraph:—"The desirability of having a really good hotel in Madras must have been forcibly brought home to the hundreds of travellers and casual residents, who have experienced the discomforts associated with the so-called hotels at present existing; but now that Madras is connected with all India by railway or steamer, now that the Harbour is sanctioned, which will increase the trade and requirements of the port, and a drainage scheme that will render it one of the healthiest places in the world, now that a supply of pure water is brought to our doors, and above all, now that this city has been proclaimed by a distinguished physician as "*par excellence*" the winter residence for European invalids, a first class hotel has become an imperative necessity worthy of the consideration of those who have money to spare which they may wish to lay out in a profitable speculation."

ANOTHER instance, according to the *Madras Times*, of the mischievous results which are always accruing from the interference of mothers-in-law and the anomalous position which they occupy to the young married wives of their sons in this country, transpired at a trial for murder at the last Sessions at Vizagapatam. The evidence in the case showed that a violent altercation had taken place between the mother and daughter-in-law, in which abuse was, apparently, freely lavished on both sides, and that on the son returning home in the evening, the mother made a complaint to him regarding his wife's conduct whereupon he incontinently seized his spouse by the hair of the head, knocked her down, and kicked and trampled upon her in such a manner that she expired under the treatment. The fact of his wife's death having been caused by his violence was clearly proved, as was also the fact that he and his mother had secretly disposed of the dead body, by sinking it in the bed of a tank; and being tried and found guilty of culpable homicide, not amounting to murder, the man was sentenced to undergo ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE United States *Army and Navy Journal* announces the adoption into the American service of the telemeter—an invention of a well-known Belgian officer, Captain Le Boulenge, for measuring distance by the velocity of sound. The principle on which the telemeter is constructed has long been known and applied. The advantage offered by the new instrument is the exactitude of its measurements, which, according to the American paper, would in the hands of a trained observer be perfect. As it is, the telemeter is said to be sufficiently correct in the hands of most officers, after a little practice, to give the exact range of an enemy the moment the flash and report of his guns are seen and heard. "The use of the telemeter," says the *Army and Navy Journal*, "in the hands of every officer in a long line will tend to encourage coolness. It will then become an object, to reserve your own fire and provoke that of the enemy at long ranges, so as to get the advantage of knowing his distance and concealing your own. Once his range is ascertained and the sights properly elevated, a brisk fire opened along the whole line will prevent the enemy from using his own telemeters to any useful purpose, from the confusion of flashes and reports becoming lost in one another."

LONDON is at present being agitated by a small social difficulty in the "upper circle" of a domestic circle. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says, it is confidently stated that there exists an Association of London Footmen, under the rules of which these "faithful and attached domestics" are bound to stay in no place, under any circumstances, for a longer period than two years. Even if they lose wages by the change, it must be made. The rules of the association are like the laws of the Medes and Persians—they are unalterable. This cuts society to the heart; for, not only are the magnificent creatures treated with the utmost consideration by their employers, but they become the possessors of many family secrets, which, conveyed from one household to another, tend to loosen rather than consolidate the bonds of affection which unite, or ought to unite, every Christian community. Society threatens the independent footmen that they will drill a corps of Amazons who shall do all the work that the magnificent creatures used to do; and it is probable that the footmen, who are very proud of themselves, and cannot believe it possible that women could do the services they delighted the world by performing, will defy society. It is, therefore, uncertain what the results of the impending shock will be.

THE correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* at St. Petersburg says, writing on the 3rd March:—"England has a very zealous advocate in the Russian press here, though its zeal somewhat outruns its discretion. The *Russki Mir* not only does its utmost to mitigate the discontent of the Russian public at Lord Derby's note about the conference, but declares that the good feeling which has hitherto prevailed between the cabinets of London and St. Petersburg has been disturbed by the machinations of the cabinet of Vienna. While admitting that the Vienna newspapers speak well of Russia, the *Mir* asserts that this is a mere feint, and that all the articles in the European press which speak of the isolation of England and her diminished influence emanate from a central office connected with the Austrian embassy in London, the object of this Macchiavellian conspiracy being to induce England to draw closer to Austria. The other organs of the press, however, do not seem to be in any way affected by the notable discovery of the *Mir*; they do not even take any notice of it, and still speak of the friendly relations between Russia and Austria as a valuable advantage which should be retained as long as possible. Nor does it seem likely that England will be much disquieted at the elaborate web of intrigue which the Austrians are accused of weaving in her very capital."

IN his address at the convocation of the Madras University, Mr. Thom the Chancellor, gave the following advice to the candidates for honours:—Do not be discouraged at difficulties. The value of the discovery will in most cases be commensurated with the difficulty of the search, and the difficulty itself, the healthful exercise of your mental powers, will form not a small portion of the pleasure. Hitherto, your course has been shaped and your education directed by others, now you must think and act for yourselves, and realise the rules and principles you have been taught. You are able to appreciate, in some degree, the merits and defects of the culture you have received. The knowledge of the laws of matter, force and mind, rudimentary though it may be at present, is yet sufficient to place you on the ladder of intellectual progress, and your own efforts, well directed, will enable you to ascend. Try to find out more of the mode of operation of these laws. This is the end and aim of all real education, and cannot be gained by desultory or intermittent efforts. Habits must be formed: "For use can almost change the stamp of nature." Let action ever be your watch-word. The man of energy and decision takes, at the flood, the tide which leads on to fortune. He seizes every opportunity to gain the end he may have in view, and, not unfrequently, is able to bend to his purpose the very accidents of life apparently most calculated to defeat it.

AT the last Criminal Sessions, held at Alipore, Bengal, before W. Cornell, Esq., Additional Judge, nine up-country natives were charged by another up country native, with having committed dacoity in his house. It appears that the prosecutor and the defendants were on very friendly terms. One day last month the defendants were invited by the prosecutor to a grand banquet, and after dinner the defendants returned to their respective homes. At about midnight, armed with *lattees*, the defendants went to his house and requested him to open the gate, alleging that there was a letter from his master. The gate was accordingly opened, when the defendants, in a body, rushed in and tied his hands and legs. There were in the house of the prosecutor two wooden boxes, one containing rupees twenty thousand, and the other rupees nine thousand, all in silver, but the defendants, by mistake, took out the box containing the smaller amount, broke it open, and divided the booty among themselves. It may be interesting to our readers to know in what manner the prosecutor had amassed this large sum of money. He had been in the service of a native Zemindar, living in the sub-division of Diamond Harbour for 40 years, on a salary of rupees four per mensem, and by lending out three rupees monthly from his salary at an usurious rate of interest, and also getting *salamee* from the ryots, he accumulated this large fortune, besides purchasing landed property in his country. Four of the defendants were convicted. Three were sentenced to seven years, the fourth to one years's rigorous imprisonment, and the rest were acquitted. The police recovered Rs. 5,000.

THE Punjab Government no longer issues passports for Cashmere; and the general regulations, as sanctioned by the Viceroy, are as follow:—The number of military officers in Cashmere, *at one time*, is restricted to two hundred; and with the exception of a number reserved for the Punjab Frontier Force, all the military passes are at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Neither civilians nor military officers in civil employ require passports. All routes from India to Cashmere are expressly forbidden, except four—the old imperial road via Bhimbar and Rajaori; the road from the plains of Kottipanch, Uri and Baramula; that from Murree via Chikar and Baramula; and lastly, the road from Peshawur through Hazara, and by Muzufferabad, Katlai, and Baramula. The first route, open in May, and closed by the snows in November, is about 130 miles long from Bhimbar to Srinuggur. The Maharaja has established rest-houses, supplied with European stores of all sorts, at all its thirteen stages. The second route, open in April, is not recommended. There are likewise dak bungalows at each stage on the third route. The road is described as generally good, and easily travelled, though at one part of it a mountain stream, when swollen with the rain, may cause considerable delay. The fourth road is easy, and open throughout the year. Next follows detailed information as to hire of ponies and coolies, provisioning, &c., about which intending visitors are invited to write to the Secretariat Office, Lahore. The notice ends with a grim threat that any Government officer who forgets to pay his bills in Cashmere will never be permitted to revisit the Happy Valley.

"A MAJOR GENERAL" writing to the *Daily News* in London expresses his opinion about the Regimental Exchanges Bill in the following words:—The British Army will never be in a sound condition until every temptation for monetary transaction between its members on matters of public duty has been rendered impossible by law. The members of the military clubs are, of course, generally very hot in favour of the Bill, but I feel certain that if time were given for people outside the military circle to think over the subject and understand its importance, the Bill would not pass. Military men even who place the good of the public service before their own personal convenience cannot conscientiously support the measure. Unfortunately the articles in many of the newspapers on the subject which guide public opinion are mostly written by military men on full pay, and whose names are well known to their brother officers, and they have not the moral courage to oppose the general opinion of the service, even if they differed with it. Could, however, the final adoption of the Bill be delayed for a month or even for half that time it would stand a fair chance of being rejected. A young man on entering the army is perfectly aware under what conditions he does so—one of which is that he is liable to foreign service when the country requires it. If this Bill becomes law a youth who has the command of money will be able to select his station, knowing that what may be called the dirty work of his chosen profession will be performed by a poorer class of officer; in fact, the principle of the purchase system will be revived in its worst form, and when a regiment is ordered upon foreign service we shall again have its social system for a time entirely upset by its rich members haggling with poorer men for the purpose of obtaining a discharge on payment from a duty which they owe to their country as soldiers. The men are never considered, nor the evil effects which such desertion on the part of their officers has upon the general discipline of the army.

THE *Spectator*:—This is a dull Parliament, but it cannot be denied that in Sir Wilfrid Lawson it has got the most genuine humourist of our recent Parliamentary annals. Indeed, in this Parliament he is twice as amusing as he was in the last, and Mr. Bernal Osborne, if he secures a seat, will certainly feel that, beside Sir Wilfrid, his own occupation would be completely gone. The most amusing speech Sir Wilfrid Lawson has yet made was delivered on Monday evening, in relation to the Army Estimates, and in support of a motion that a reduction in the land forces of the British Army was warranted by the assurances of friendship we receive from all sides. He began by apologising for venturing in that House to talk politics. But he must talk politics if he was to show that England was not likely to be attacked. If "all nations" were friendly to us, of whom, he asked, were we afraid? What nation was it that was not included in "all nations?" Was it France? Why, France is so terribly tasked by the effort to get herself organised at all, that a rich Frenchman, instructing his valet, specified it as one of the chief of that functionary's duties to tell him with his hot water under what form of government he was living. Was it Prussia and Russia, with whom we had Royal intermarriages; or Spain, whose King had to be backed into a tunnel to avoid the shots of his subjects? No, there were only two invading powers to be at all feared, the Pope and the Colorado beetle. Now, the Pope might safely be left to Mr. Gladstone, and a Conservative Government could surely be trusted to secure us from the efforts of a noxious Republican insect to Americanise our institutions. Our Fleet was no more a phantom than the right honourable gentleman the First Lord of the Admiralty,—himself a gentleman, by the way, as a shrewd politician once described him, "of elephantine proportions and elephantine sagacity,"—the only authority who had ever declared the British Fleet to be a phantom. If we kept up our present army, we should be obliged some day to use it, for the same reason which induced the African Chief to declare war,—namely, that having got a barrel of gunpowder, he must go to war before it began to spoil. Sir Wilfrid did not say war was wrong, because, though that opinion was held by the early Christians, he knew he was not addressing early Christians, but advanced Liberals. And so he went on, rattling out all the delightful nonsense of his jocund heart,—which was so persuasive, by the way, that he got 61 members to vote with him, besides the other Teller.

THE DRESS OF AN INVALID OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to ask the question, through your columns, if an invalided officer can continue to wear the uniform of the service to which he formerly belonged? This uniform in some instances costs nearly one hundred rupees, and, in the absence of any issued rules to the contrary, should such officer be seen in public in it?

If not permitted to wear the uniform out, I need hardly say this costly article becomes a useless one, to be laid by in wardrobe as a pleasant, perhaps unpleasant, reminiscence of the

PAST.

4th April 1875.

THE APPROACH OF CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would ask through your paper what precaution the Health Officer and other local authorities, upon whom this duty devolves, what steps they have taken to prevent the introduction and spread of cholera, which is now raging fiercely in the interior, into Bombay? Upon such occasion themselves an advertisement is also generally issued for the public to guide them how best to preserve themselves from its attack, and what has to be done when it has declared itself in the house. The diet to be observed in both cases and the disinfectants to be used in rooms and premises.

We hope our medical men will not be wanting, and come forward at once, as

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

Bombay, 12th April.

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Slater has done public service in bringing the question of the European General Hospital prominently forward. The solution of the difficulty seems to me to stare one in the face at the Apollo Bunder.

Now there are to be docks on the Elphinstone Reclamations. The new Sailors' Home will be about as useful at Apollo Bunder as if it were at Poona. The Sailors' Home, or at any rate a Sailors' Home, will have to be built near Elphinstone Docks.

Why then should not the spacious and handsome building, now approaching completion at Apollo Bunder, be handed over to the European sick? It looks, and I believe is, large enough as it is for the Hospital; if it is not so, let another storey be added which will be architecturally an improvement.

I need not expatiate on the beauty of the site, its healthiness, and apparent suitability for the purpose, though I daresay medicos will be found to object to it as they would certainly object to the sanitary condition of a part of Paradise if it were offered to them.

Finally, let the erection of a suitable Sailors' Home, as ship-owners and Jack himself I am sure will tell you it easily may be deferred till the new docks are nearly ready, by which time we shall, let us hope, have forgotten Mulharrao Gaekwar, and need only remember Khunderao who generously gave the money for our Sailors' Home.—Yours, &c.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

Camp Dasgaum, 10th April.

P. S.—I cannot claim this as an original idea.

THE APOTHECARY CLASS OF MEDICAL STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—An examination is to take place on the 15th of the current month for the admission of lads into the Medical Department to the Apothecary class. I would with reference to this circular suggest to the Government a few remarks on the subject. To my entire surprise I find, on careful inquiry, that in this line there are annually, on an average, at least ten dismissals of the Student Apprentices, a cause of pecuniary loss to Government. If these dismissals be owing to an inadequate knowledge, I deem that the Government can rectify it; but if otherwise Government is justified in the course taken. After the lads have joined the Medical Department they are engaged, for two years, in Regimental Hospital duties, and at the expiration of that time they are brought to the Grant Medical College to enable them to be qualified, and if they fail to satisfy the examining board, no matter on what subject, they are, without any further chance, dismissed from the service and thus the Government suffers a great loss. Would it not be better for the Government to either allow them a year more, or to qualify them with the practical knowledge they have gained during the three years in Grant Medical College? The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, in remarking on the Principal's report of the Grant Medical College for the last year, said, "it is not the studies that perfect the man but it is the practices that conquers the field of knowledge," and on this plea I presume that no student can boast of being the master of the science while he pursues his duties, but it is the after-practice that makes perfect and especially in a science like the medical. For example, look at those persons of the old era of the Apothecary class, who neither received medical training nor any study but merely obtained a practical knowledge of the medical profession. At present, I believe, there are 35 third year Student Apprentices in Grant Medical College, who, in my opinion, should be qualified at their final examination, and their services should be engaged in the ordinary duties rather than have new lads entertained in the service, for if a line of comp[illegible] drawn between the new admissions int[illegible] ment and those who are already [illegible] rities might say that "a bird in [illegible] in the bush."

I trust that the Surgeon-General [illegible] other authorities will consider th[illegible] venture to make.

CIVIL SURGEONS' [illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY [illegible]

SIR,—I have been much surprised that your article of the 3rd April, on the high rate of the Civil Surgeons fees, has not been taken up more. There is no doubt that it is a hardship on many, and a great imposition on all. I suppose so many of the Civil Surgeons are our very good friends, that we submit rather than annoy them, by making a public grievance of the matter. But if we consider the excellent medical attendance we get at home, for five or seven shillings a visit, and compare it with that we get in this country, from gentlemen, many of them with the most obsolete ideas, we do indeed feel we are imposed upon. Until recently, I believe, the proper fee for attendance, on the families of civilians, was Rs. 5 a visit, and that seemed fair enough; now I hear Rs. 10 is the fee.

The fact is no one ever seems to know the right amount to give, and after consultation with friends who know no better, one sends perhaps double the proper amount rather than seem stingy, and underpay the doctor; who for his part writes back a polite note with "thanks for the liberal fee," which, he says, he feels is more than he deserves,—but pockets all the same.

Instances are not unknown of cases, where, through the mismanagement of the Civil Surgeon, illnesses which should have been over in a month have lasted two, and he has actually taken Rs. 200 for this from junior civilians drawing only from 500 to 600 a month. If these gentlemen were private practitioners we could say nothing to their charges; if we were not satisfied with one doctor, we should go to another; but here, the families of civilians are apparently obliged to be attended by the Civil Surgeon, however incompetent he may be, and then have to give him monstrous fees because Government does not give him proper pay. In all fairness, if Civilians are compelled to pay for attendance on their families they should be allowed to choose their own medical men; and the fees asked by Surgeons drawing Government pay should be more reasonable; and let them send in their bills for attendance as practitioners do in England.

MOFUSSIL.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MORE TROOPS FOR BURMAH.

MADRAS 21TH APRIL.

An intimation has been received for the following troops to be held in readiness for departure at any moment.

The 5th Battery 5th Brigade, Royal Artillery, for Rangoon.

Four officers, 135 rank and file of the 89th Regiment for Port Blair, to relieve the detachment of the 1st Battalion 21st Fusiliers, remanded to head-quarters at Rangoon.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

LONDON, 11TH APRIL.

H. M.'s troopship Crocodile, homeward bound from Bombay, passed safely through the Suez Canal on the 10th instant.

VISIT OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY TO ITALY.

BERLIN, 11TH. APRIL

The Crown Prince will visit Italy *incognito.*

The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* partially contradicts the now prevalent warlike rumours, but considers that the reorganization of the French Army is disquieting.

The Bishops now assembled at Fulda have petitioned the Emperor against disendowment, the Ministry have rejected the petition.

DISASTROUS COLLISION AT SEA.

SHANGHAI, 12TH APRIL.

A most disastrous collision took place yesterday off this port between the local trading steamers Ocean and Fusing, the weather being extremely foggy.

The Fusing was sunk, and it is believed the loss of life has been very great.

LONDON, 10TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	5 5/16.
Exchange on India	1 9 7/8
Oriental Bank shares	£48
Chartered do. do.	£16
Do. Mercantile do.	£23-10
Hong-kong and Shanghai shares	£23
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	93
4½ do do	94
5½ do do	100
3 per cent. Consols for account	93¼.
5 do. French Rente 1872	102¾.
Bar Silver	57 3/16.

THE O'BRIEN FUND.

IT gives us much pleasure to state that Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier has sent Mr. Kirkham a cheque for Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) as a contribution to the Fund for the widow and family of the late Mr. O'Brien.

MR. B. H. ELLIS.

The Hon. B. H. Ellis arrived in Bombay on Sunday evening, having travelled by train from Ahmedabad, and is now the guest of Mr. Gibbs. The Byculla Club gives Mr. Ellis a complimentary farewell dinner to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. We believe Mr. Ellis intends visiting Mahableshwur and staying there a week or two before leaving India.

DEPARTURE OF SIR LEWIS PELLY.

A LARGE number of European ladies and gentlemen attended at the Apollo Bunder last evening to bid God-speed to Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I., who left for England by the mail steamer yesterday. Sir Lewis drove down to the bunder with Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, in the Baronet's carriage and pair, and exchanged salutations with several gentlemen who were present at the bunder head to meet him on the occasion of his departure. Among those observed at the bunder were Captain Henry, Mr. C. Currey, Mr Cleveland, the Hon. A. R. Scoble, Mr. H. Maxwell, Mr. W. G. Hall, Dr. Seward, Meer Bauker Ally, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Colonel Thacker, Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. F. H. Souter, C. S. I., Mr. W. G. Pedder, and others. The gallant Colonel tarried long at the bunder, evidently waiting for some friend whom he wished to see before leaving. About a quarter to 6 P. M., he left the bunder in a boat belonging to H. M. S. Glasgow, with a number of friends, among whom were several ladies, Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Souter, and other gentlemen.

THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK AT LUCKNOW.

WE learn from the Lucknow paper that seven persons were taken out of the train from Shahjehanpore on Tuesday night, who had been seized with cholera during the journey. They were immediately conveyed to the Bulrampore Hospital, where, we believe, three of them died and four are convalescing. One man was also taken out of the Cawnpore train, on the same evening, suffering under an attack of the same disease. We have since heard that, by almost every train which has arrived here, during the last few days, cholera stricken passengers have been taken out of them. Over-crowding—crowding almost to suffocation—is the cause assigned. "IT may be excusable on the part of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company to yield to the temptation of "making hay while the sun shines" but we consider it highly reprehensible on the part of the heads of certain departments, the Traffic especially, that such defective arrangements, or rather, no arrangements at all, should have been made to meet the extraordinary crush of traffic, which it was well-known would result from the present Hindoo festival, or *Nahan.* Numerous cases of cholera are of daily occurrence amongst native passengers while travelling in the over-crowded carriages, so numerous indeed that the Company have been compelled to form a cholera-camp somewhere on the line between this and Fyzabad for their reception. This, of course, was [illegible] anticipated but, in our opinion, it ought to [illegible] been. However, it can be remedied now by [illegible] disinfecting the carriages with carbolic acid or chloride of lime.

We are informed that, for want of rolling stock, [illegible] are made available for the conveyance [illegible]. This mode of travelling in [illegible] may be preferable to the [illegible]. If we remember rightly, it [illegible] order of Government in [illegible] danger to life and [illegible] O and R Railway authorities [illegible] the existence of this order.—

BOMBAY.

THE [illegible] D. U. Douglas will conduct the service at the Free Church, Esplanade, to-morrow (Wednesday) evening at 5,30.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hong-kong per extra s.s. Sunda will be closed at the General Post Office on the 14th instant at 10 A. M. C. A. Stuart, Post Master.

DRUNKENNESS.—Dan. Bowell, a European fireman, was yesterday charged, before Mr. Nana Morojee at the instance of Inspector D'Arcy with the above offence and was, on conviction, fined one Rupee.

A DESTITUTE CHILD.—A destitute child named Sassoon Jununonsha who had been abandoned by its parents, was yesterday sent to the David Sassoon's Reformatory by order of Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, second Magistrate of Police.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—An inquest was held on Sunday, at Ballo Doctor Street, on the body of a Hindoo name unknown. The body was not identified by any one. The Jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of the skull the result of an accidental fall from a window on the fourth story of a house.

ACCIDENTS.—A woman named Bhagee, who was employed in a godown in the Don Tar, Third row, sustained a compound fracture of the left leg on Sunday by the falling of some goods upon her. On the same day a Hindoo, who was engaged in driving a bullock cart, fell off the cart, and the wheel passing over his leg it was broken. He was sent to Hospital.

PILING UP THE RUPEES.—The money flows in steadily on behalf of the Borderers' Band Fund. We would invite further additions in order that the object aimed at may be gained, with a few more slender efforts that object will be gained. On the 9th April we received seven rupees. From Mr. Gamble Rs. 5., Mr. J. Macdonald Re. 1., Mr. Jacob, National Bank, Re. 1. Total in hand Rs. 178.

DISOBEDIENCE.—George Harrison and Alfred Fielding, two seaman belonging to the British steamer Teriot, were yesterday charged, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Captain W. C. Nesbitt, with the above offence, and were sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for a week each, and then to be sent on board again. The first prisoner said he wished to bring a civil action against the Captain, and stated that he would not work on board the ship again for any one.

MUSSULMANS AND PARSEES.—Three Mussulmans were yesterday charged, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Fort Police Court, with having assaulted two Parsees on Saturday last. The first complainant Rustom Seerosha deposed that on the night in question, at about 10 p.m., he went to a Parsee cook's shops, which is situated in the Null Bazaar and sat down in the verandah. While so engaged the defendants came up; one of them caught and pulled him down, whereupon the others beat him with a stick. The other complainant Rustomjee Byramjee went to the assistance of the witness, and was himself assaulted in consequence. The complainants said that they were unacquainted with the defendants. The offence being proved, his Worship directed the prisoners to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each, or in default to undergo a month's imprisonment. He also ordered that Rs. 15, out of the fine, if recovered, should be paid to the first complainant, and Rs. 10 to the second.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—The twenty-ninth annual general meeting of the library was held in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Thursday last. The Hon. Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlik, Chairman of the committee, in the chair. The notice convening the meeting, and the report of the managing committee for the year 1874 were read. It was then proposed and second that the Report be received and adopted. As an amendment it was proposed by Mr. N. J. Rutnagur, the Parsee youth who "lost his train of reasoning" at a meeting held lately in the Town Hall, and seconded by Mr. Vishnu Yeshwant Rege, "that the report is not satisfactory; that the report should be adopted with regret; that the committee, during the past year, did no service to the members; and that, while allowing wasteful expenditure, they misunderstood their duties to members, assumed an attitude towards them which was not justified by the circumstances, limited the facilities for reading, and gave ground for numerous complaints, especially among a quiet, poor, and industrious class of members, and that this was carried to such an extent that a requisition was signed by seven members for a special general meeting for a modification of rules and regulations and for the redress of their grievances a requisition, however, which was not complied with." The amendment was put to the meeting and was lost, the proposer and seconder only voting for it. The original proposition was then put as a substantive motion and was carried. A vote of thanks was recorded to the president, secretary, treasurer, and other members of the managing committee for their services during the past year. Messrs. Dadabhoy Pestonjee Master, and Pandurang Balibhadra were thanked for auditing the accounts of the library for the past year, and were reappointed auditors for the next. In concluding their report, the committee alluded to the death of Dr. Bhau Dajee in the following terms:—"The committee had the painful duty to announce to the members in their last year's report the serious illness of their Chairman Dr. Bhau Dajee. They have this year the more melancholy duty to announce and record the lamentable death of that learned scholar and distinguished colleague, whose untimely removal has caused intense sorrow among the members of his family and also among a host of friends and admirers, and the committee have further to observe, with very great regret, that the Bombay community has lost, in Dr. Bhau Dajee, a true friend of the poor, and the literary world a zealous and devoted scholar, whose place will not be easily supplied."

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman,

A MAJOR Hill has, we observe, served a notice, through his solicitors in Bombay, Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner, on the Kurrachee Municipality, threatening it with legal proceedings if his claim for compensation for damage done to his carriage be not discharged. The Municipality informed Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner that the claim would be considered at a Special Meeting of the Commissioners.

A few such claims for damages will have some effect, we fancy, our roads. Mr. Leggett gave the benefit of his opinion to the Municipality on Major Hill's claim, and charged, we see Rs. 50 for the opinion.—*Sindian.*

On Saturday evening at 6-30 P. M. an entertainment was given to Rao Bahadoor Viziarungum Modliar on his retirement from the Chairmanship of the Municipality. A large party was invited and all heartily united in speaking of the public spirit, common sense and energy which characterize the retiring Chairman. He has certainly defended the public interests when they needed his help. It is to be hoped that he now retires because he finds that his labours on behalf of the citizens of Poona have secured for them a good Municipal Government.—*Deccan Herald.*

A correspondent writes to us that the people of Lanowlee are likely to lose Dr. Balfour. It seems that the G. I. P. Railway Company promised to build him a dwelling house and hospital, and have not done so. At great inconvenience and expense Dr. Balfour had to take a house at Khandalla and has had hitherto to go to and from Lanowlee the best way he could. This has been a very sickly season there, and Dr. Balfour finds it impossible to continue to do justice to his patients while he has neither dwelling-house nor hospital on the spot. We are told that Balfour is about to resign his appointment. Surely if this is true the G. I. P. Railway Company have been penny-wise and pound foolish.—*Id.*

THE new road by the Mhar river from Bombay to Mahableshwar is now open. A steamer takes passengers to within a few miles of Mhar from whence they can proceed either by palkee or carriage after a few more days. The road is not yet declared open for carriages carrying passengers, though empty carriages may be sent that way. We would not trust to their being empty carriages, however, as the garrywallas usually take the opportunity of their masters' empty carriages either to take their own families or native passengers. We remember on one occasion passing a carriage which the owner supposed was travelling empty between Poona and Mahableshwar; it was crowded with women and children, while the owners were saving it by going in a phaeton themselves. We would advise our readers to see that their carriages do go up empty.—*Id.*

One of the grandest meetings ever held in the city was held on Saturday night in the quadrangle of the Poona Free Church Institution, Aditwar Pait. The quadrangle and galleries were crowded with an enthusiastic audience assembled to hear the Rev. A. N. Somerville address educated natives. A great many of Europeans were present and crowds of educated natives. The subject of Mr. Somerville's address was the Man of Macedonia coming to Paul and saying "Come over and help us." Mr. Somerville said we in England have received the gospel from Asia and we come now to bring it back to you, from it we have received all the light and civilization which we have now and we desire to give back to Asia the blessings which we have received from it. The lecture was exceedingly earnest and grand in the truest sense of that word. The spirit of Mr. Somerville is evidently one of great love for his fellow-men—the true Christian spirit.

Mr. Somerville and his son leave Poona this morning for Nagpore: from Nagpore they proceed to Calcutta, and thence take steamer to England. There are many in India who will look back to Mr. Somerville's visit as a time of blessing—some in Poona will join those in Moultan, Agra, &c., in thanking God for sending him and his son to India.—*Id.*

A EUROPEAN named Roberts, was the night before last, found dead among a lot of natives who were asleep on some raised wooden platforms on the south side of the Dhurrumtollah market. The alarm of the natives may be better imagined than described at finding themselves lying by the side of a dead man, and he, too, a European. Enquiries were instituted regarding him, and it was ascertained that he had been an inmate of the House of Industry for about twelve months, and was expelled for misconduct. He was seen knocking about the market the same day, and had been drinking with some acquaintances of his. To one of these he stated in the afternoon, that since the morning he had eaten about four annas worth of opium, but this was discredited, as he seemed to be not in the least affected by it. When he lay down to sleep, is not known, but in the course of the night, he was noticed by a native constable, who believing him drunk, sent information to the local thannah, in order to obtain a stretcher for his removal to the lock up; one of these being obtained, they were about putting him into it, when it was discovered that life was extinct. The immediate cause of death is unkown, but the inquest to be held on his body will, no doubt, unravel the mystery.—*Calcutta Indian Statesman.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Hydaspes, Captain D. Rennoldson, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English Mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mrs Walsh, Mr A Jupp, Miss Shapton, Mrs Leggett, and Captain Simner and child.

THE O'BRIEN FAMILY FUND.

THE Rev. Mr. Macpherson desires us to acknowledge the following sums:—

A Lady	Rs. 30
R. Duthie Esq	„ 25
Unknown	„ 10
N. Spencer (Senior) Esq	„ 10
P. MacArthur Esq	„ 10

We beg to acknowledge receipt of Rs. 10 from "A. B." and "C. D.," Baroda.

THE FALL OF A FLOOR OF A HOUSE.

THE following is the evidence given at the Inquest on the bodies of the children who were smothered in the dust and rubbish of the wreck of the floor that fell in whilst the room was crowded. The value of this evidence will be estimated in reference to the way in which buildings in Bombay are constructed, and additional proof is afforded of the necessity of a Building Act for Bombay.

Rajbai woman, deposed—I am the mother of the girl Sonebai, who was about thirteen years of age. I lived on the second story of the house, in a room facing the street. There was a ground floor and three upper stories in the house. Yesterday (Friday) afternoon, the owner of the house, Laljee Ludha, gave a dinner party, at which there were about one hundred, or one hundred and twenty people present, all of whom were collected on the second story. At about 3 o'clock, His Highness Aga Khan and his son Ali Shah came. The deceased and three other girls, who have been killed, were present. After some time, His Highness got up to go away, and as he did so, all the people in the room stood up. Just as His Highness passed from the room, there was a great crash, the floor gave way, and everyone in the room was precipitated into the room below. My daughter was found about an hour afterwards buried in the *debris,* there were no marks of violence on her body.

Prembai, woman, deposed that she was the mother of the girl Fatma, who was about three years old. She corroborated the preceding witness and further said:—Before His Highness's son, Ali Shah, could follow his father out of the room, the floor gave way, and we all fell down into the room below a distance of about thirteen feet. I was standing near the wall, and the falling matter knocked the deceased out of my arms.

Majje Joolam Hoosein corroborated the statements of the last witness and identified the bodies of two of the deceased as being his children.—Tubbabai, aged five years, and Jeunabai aged eleven months.

Laljee Ludha, the owner of the house deposed—I bought the house in 1868, and believe it was built during the previous year. It appeared to be a strong house. Yesterday a tenant of mine, named Allana Mobowjee gave a dinner party at which I was present. I was in another room when the accident occurred, and had no suspicion that the main beam of that room was rotten.

Mr. Hewson, Superintendent of the Building Department of the Municipality, then deposed—I have examined the house No. 36, Don Tar, Third Row, particularly the floor which gave way. The floor was composed of wooden planks covered with a coat of mud and chunam about five inches thick. The floor was supported by a thick wooden beam about fourteen inches deep and ten inches in breadth. This beam is of teak and appears sound, except the ends which were inserted into the masonry wall and which are partially decayed. The masonry was built right round the end of the beam without leaving, as ought to be done, an open space, when the decay would have been prevented. I am informed that about one hundred and twenty-five persons were collected in the room, and I am of opinion that the great weight of such a number of men caused the ends of the beam to give way. The whole of the house has seen shaken by the sudden giving way of the floor, and a great part of it must be pulled down. The primary cause of the fall of the beam has been faulty construction.

Dr. Gray then gave his evidence, in which he stated that he considered the children's deaths resulted from suffocation and not from injuries received by the falling of the *debris.*

The jury returned a verdict in accordance with Dr. Dray's evidence and attributed the occurrence to accident.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 8th instant.

Read Government Resolution No. 372 dated 31st March 1875, instructing the Accountant-General to advance the amount shown by the Trustee's Budget for 1875-76 to be required for new works viz. Rs. 71,980, as it may be needed.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager dated 19th March, submitting application from Mr. Shewlall Atmaram for a lease of 335 1/9 square yards of land near Musjid overbridge on a lease for 10 years at a rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum—the land to be used for the erection of a shed in which to store dhall.

The Traffic Manager recommends that a lease be granted for 5 years.

The Land Committee consider that the application should be granted.

Resolution.—A lease should be granted for 5 years on the terms suggested.

Government Resolution No. 490 dated 6th April, forwarding Secretary of State's despatch authorising the construction of the Elphinstone Dock, with the Government of India's Resolution thereon, was considered.

A copy having been furnished to each of the Trustees, the Resolution was not read.

Resolution.—Consideration postponed till next meeting. The Secretary should meantime draft a letter pointing out to Government that the condition under which the Secretary of State has ordered a loan to be made to the Trustees, viz. on the security of the whole revenues of the Port Trust, from whatever source derived is much less favourable than that under which the Government of India agreed to advance the necessary loan:—viz., that if dock dues at Rs. 1-4 per ton on goods and 4 annas per ton on ships did not suffice to pay working expenses and interest upon the cost of the docks then the general revenues of the country should supply the deficiency.

A Committee consisting of Captains Robinson and Henry, Colonel Hancock and Mr. Mathew, along with the Chairman is appointed to consider and report upon the other matters left undecided by the Secretary of State.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator, dated 15th March, bringing to the notice of the Trustees the gradual silting up of the North West portion of the Harbour with the view of steps being taken to remedy the same.

Read also opinions of members of the Harbour and pilotage committee on the subject.

Resolution.—The Deputy Conservator's letter should be forwarded to Government with an intimation that the Superintendent of Marine and the Superintendent P. and O. Company strongly support the Deputy Conservator's opinion and that the Trustees consider that the Hydrographical Department of the Government of India should be called upon to report on the extent and cause of the alleged silting, and should also report what remedial measures should be adopted.

The papers should likewise be forwarded to the Acting Chief Engineer of the Trust for any remarks he may have to make on them.

Resolution of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Nos. 112-13-M, dated 25th March 1875 Read again—

Despatches to Secretary of State, Nos. 123 and 124 P. W., dated 24th August 1874.

Read also—

No. 16-P.-W., dated 18th February 1875.

From the Secretary of State for India,

To the Government of India.

I am now in a position to convey to your Excellency the decision of H. M.'s Government on the subject of the project for Wet Docks at Bombay, regarding which there has of late been so much correspondence, and I am glad to be able to add that the decision arrived at very closely coincides with the course of procedure which your Governments has from the beginning recommended.

2. As between the two competing sites for the docks, those of the Elphinstone Estate and Moody Bay, I deem the former, in the present state of affairs, to be decidedly preferable. Whatever might at one time have been the recommendations of Moody Bay, its selection now would almost certainly involve a greatly increased expenditure. The plans prepared in connexion with it contemplate an amount of accommodation greatly in excess of the present requirements of the port, while for want of the protection which the batteries on Cross Island afford to the Elphinstone Estate, the docks in Moody Bay would be more exposed in time of war.

3. A question was raised during an earlier stage of the correspondence which has now almost dropped out of view, whether the Musjid Basin should, in conjunction with, or in substitution for, the Elphinstone Basin, be converted into a dock. After a careful consideration of the estimates and reports submitted to me, and of the reasons for a different opinion advanced by the Bombay Government on one side, and the Port Trust on the other, I agree with your Excellency in thinking that the conversion of the Elphinstone Dock alone [illegible] conveyed [illegible] scheme [illegible] shackle [illegible] or of the [illegible] Government [illegible]

5. With respect to the best shape [illegible] expediency [illegible] Elphinstone [illegible] opinion [illegible] the same [illegible] variance [illegible] assume the responsibility of deciding between them. The determination of these and of other connected points may advisably be left to the local authorities, as being the most directly interested in the success of the docks, subject only to the general condition that the works shall be so designed that the final estimates shall not exceed the sum named in a subsequent para, as that which may be granted as a loan for the object. A copy of a paper drawn up by Mr. Ormiston, in explanation and support of his own individual views on various matters, is, however, enclosed herewith for information.

6. Unfortunately, extreme differences of opinion are not confined to details, but extend even to so vital a particular as that of the cost of the whole undertaking, the estimate for which range from 68 to 76 lakhs. It may be safer to overrate than to underrate the requisite expenditure, and provisionally to accept the larger of the amounts named as the one most likely to prove correct. Your Government is, therefore, authorized,—after a final project and revised estimate have been prepared and sanctioned by the local Government, in compliance with the 36th Section of Act I. of 1873, showing that the conditions as to the total cost will be fulfilled as far as can be foreseen,—to make to the Bombay Port Trust a loan not exceeding 76 lakhs, on the security not simply of the dock dues, but of all other revenues of the Port Trust, from whatever source derived.

7. I shall now, in pursuance of the desire expressed in your Excellency's letter No. 89, of 15th June last, authorize Mr. Ormiston to make such arrangements in regard to the provision of plant and otherwise as may be requisite in this country, with a view to commencement of actual work in the Elphinstone Basin after next monsoon.

Dated 7th January 1875.

Memo. by T. Ormiston, Esq. M. Inst. C. E. Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, on Native Craft Anchorage, Bombay Docks.

The alleged disturbance of the Native Craft Anchorage has been disproved by the Trustees, who have reported that there is plenty of room in the Harbour to re-arrange the anchorage without practical inconvenience wherever the channel or the docks may be placed.

2. It has been affirmed nevertheless that, if Moody Bay be selected as a site for docks, the Native Boat Anchorage would not be affected, but the plan of the anchorages of the native craft, recently forwarded by the Bombay Government to the Secretary of State, shows that the construction of a dock in Moody Bay would do away with the present "Inshore Native Anchorages" there, containing 63 acres, whereas the Elphinstone Dock (taking 700 feet as an ample width for the Elphinstone Channel) would only disturb anchorage containing an area of 15 acres. With respect to the alleged disturbance of the warfage for native craft by the construction of the Elphinstone Dock, I have shown in my Report No. 250 dated 8th August 1874, that setting aside the dock site, there would still be left 50 per cent. more warfage length, and that of a better description than there was prior to the commencement of the Elphinstone Reclamation, when the traffic was much the same as it is at present.

3. With respect to this question generally, I beg to submit the following remarks, viz:—

(*a*).—Steamers are displacing sailors in the coasting trade; and steamers, which must have quick despatch, will certainly go into docks or basins, if these are available.

(*b*).—When the docks come into use, the present large fleet of cargo boats will be no longer required, consequently smaller anchorages than at present will then suffice.

(*c*).—The Native boats lie, in their present anchorages, in the stream, because the present basins are dry at low-water, and the build of the vessels does not admit of their being left high and dry with safety.

(*d*).—It has been my intention, when the proper time arrived, to propose that the existing basins be deepened to 6 feet at low-water. If this were done, the Native boats would lie inside the basins, and special areas for anchoring in the stream would be no longer required.

(*e*).—I am, therefore, of opinion that the question of Native boat anchorages need not be further considered, and, indeed, that it need never have been seriously entertained.

CHANNELS.

4. The scheme I recommended to be carried out in the first instance is the Elphinstone Dock. The project includes deepening both the Elphinstone and Southern Channels to 12 feet at low-water springs. The estimate for the channel works is £64,193, exclusive of contingencies, establishment, and accruing interest.

5. The scheme recommended by the Trustees is also the Elphinstone Dock, but it includes a southern channel only, the estimate for the works of which is £96,968 exclusive of contingencies, establishment, and accruing interest.

6. The greater cost of the Trustees' southern channel, as compared with both of mine, is because of its being made 15 feet deep at low-water of springs; this increases its length, besides which, the width required for a navigable channel for large vessels involves a considerable amount of rock excavation under water, which is an expensive kind of work. The Elphinstone Channel being sheltered by Cross Island, and being further up the Harbour, has less "sea" than the Southern Channel, and I understand that it is partly on that account, and partly because the bottom is in places rocky, that the Trustees required their Southern Channel to be made 3 feet deeper than the Elphinstone Channel.

7. I have recommended the Elphinstone Channel as the approach to the Elphinstone Dock for several reasons, such as—

(*a.*)—It is cheaper than the Southern Channel.

(*b.*)—It is shorter and more direct.

(*c.*)—It is more sheltered from the south-west monsoon swell.

(*d.*)—It has no rock either on its bed or at its sides, and may, therefore, be deepened or widened, if required, at a moderate cost.

(*e.*)—Should vessels take the ground on its bed, they would receive no damage, being water-borne on a soft bottom.

(*f.*)—It is a general regulation that vessels shall be docked on the flood, and in practice they are so, to avoid being caught on the dock sill. The current of the flood-tide in the Elphinstone Channel is against vessels entering, by reason of which they would have steerage way with a small actual speed over the ground. In the Southern Channel, on the contrary, the flood current would run with the entering ship, the actual speed of which would, therefore, require to be considerably increased, so as to give steerage way, without which a free vessel is not under command. It is obvious that it not desirable to have much way on a large vessel in a crowded harbour making for a dock, and I consider the Elphinstone Channel to be more favourably situated in this respect than the Southern Channel.

(*g.*)—The Elphinstone Channel does not interfere with the basins lower down (the Musjid, Nicol and Carnac basins), into and out of which a large number of coasting vessels are constantly passing at high-water, which is the very time the channel would be used by large vessels to and from the docks, whereas the Southern Channel passes the entrances of all these, and there would be a probability of collision between the vessels going to the docks and those coming out of the basins.

8. Having made these statements, it may appear desirable that I should explain why I include a Southern Channel at all as part of my scheme. To the extent I propose to go at present, it is a cheap work, and its object is to increase the scour through the Elphinstone Channel. Incidentally, it also improves the inshore navigation for native craft. I may state that it was first suggested to me by Colonel A. Fraser, R. E., C. B., while on special duty at Bombay.

9. The advantages of the Elphinstone Channel are, I believe, generally admitted; whether it be possible to maintain it at a reasonable cost has, however, been questioned. I have already reported on this matter, and do not propose to go at length into it now. I may state, however, that my opinion remains unchanged, and has strengthened with further consideration of the case, and increased knowledge of the circumstances: it is that the channel may be easily made and maintained. If the channel is to be filled up, the material must come either from the Harbour water, or from the banks. As to the former, my experience enables me to state positively that very little deposit is to be expected from the water in Bombay Harbour, at this place; and as to the latter, the sides of the cutting will take a slope at which they will stand, and from the tenacious character of the material, I believe, that slope will be much steeper than I have estimated for.

HARBOUR WALLS.

10. A proposal of the Trustees was to point the dock entrance to the southward, and it then appeared to them feasible to leave out for the present the construction of the Harbour wall of the dock for a length of 1,600 feet, the cost of which—including contingencies and establishment—was estimated at £89,550 (say nine lakhs).

11. This position of the entrance, however, the Trustees subsequently abandoned, and instead thereof adopted a position in the south-east corner of the dock, pointing more to the east than their first position, but still down-stream (at an angle of 45 degrees); by so doing, it was only possible to leave unbuilt for the present 1,000 lineal feet of Harbour walling the cost of which, including contingencies and establishment, is estimated at £57,000.

12. It ought to be distinctly understood that this so called saving of £57,000 is not a reduction in the estimate due to any modification of the plans; it is effected by leaving out a piece of work which must be done, if not concurrently with the other works, immediately afterwards, and I do not recommend it to be omitted from the estimate for the following reasons, viz:—

(*a*).—The sanctioned estimate should be for the complete project.

(*b*)—The wall will give convenient berthage for four canal steamers.

(*c*).—It will pay for itself.

(*d*).—If it be not made, the present bank will probably slide into the new channel.

(*e*).—It is desirable to have deep water along the front to give room for tugs, &c., and to enable the Malet Basin above to be dredged to 6 feet at low-water.

POSITION OF ENTRANCES.

13. I recommend the entrances to be placed square to the frontage line as shown on my original plans. They are found on the Liverpool practice, and give the maximum amount of convenience for entrance and exit. Before settling them, I consulted Captain Henry, Superintendent of the P. and O. in Bombay, and Mr. Newall, Dock-master to the P. and O, who has had great experience in docking large vessels in Bombay; the plan adopted is the result of our deliberations.

14. I recommend, however, that, instead of the entrances being placed in the middle of the east dock wall, as intended by the original plan, they should be [illegible]

Submitted at the request of Mr. Cassels and Mr. Thornton.

Order.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing be communicated to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, in the Marine Department, for information, with reference to correspondence ending with his No. 1125, dated the 7th September 1874.

Ordered also, that a copy, with copy of the despatch to which it is a reply, be forwarded to the Financial Department for information.—(Signed) J. F. Steel, Major, R.E., for Secretary to the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.—Copies to be sent of the Public Works Department and to the Chairman of the Trustees of the Port, with an intimation that the Government will be glad to receive an early expression of their opinion on the points raised in the 5th and 6th paras. of the Secretary of State's despatch.

WALKS ABROAD.

BY PERIPATETIC.

No. 1.—*The Tramway.*

LIKE most old Indians I take my walks, early and late—in the morning to fettle up my peptics, and in the evening to scare up an appetite for the prandial ceremony.

I usually keep my "weather eye lifting" and see many things of interest that a less careful observer might pass unnoticed.

Of late I have been much interested in the last novelty introduced in the capital of Western India—"The Tramway." This bids fair to become one of the greatest public institutions in this part of the world and, when one has an opportunity of noticing the almost insuperable difficulties which the projectors had to encounter, one is lost in surprise at the energy and perseverance which has brought to perfection a system that is of incalculable benefit to the poorer classes of Bombay (both European and Native.)

This enterprise has been carried out by a company, formed in America, as far back as the year 1865, and the opposition and difficulties which they encountered before opening the line to the public were such as would have apalled any person with less energy than that possessed by our trans-atlantic cousins.

The Bombay Agents of this Company are Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co., of Rampart Row. The Tramway, as at present worked in Bombay is—I think I may hazard the statement—the most successful of any Street-line that has been constructed outside the United States of America.

I am induced to take this as a subject for my first paper, as this Byculla extension has just been completed and the cars are now running through from Colaba to Byculla. The fare for the entire distance is three annas, or, *anglice,* about four pence half-penny, for, say, four and a half miles, with lesser charges for intermediate distances.

I said above that the projectors had great difficulties to encounter before they succeeded in getting the line in working order, and I have now before me a rescript of the correspondence which passed between the Government of India and the Concessionists.

On the 3rd January 1865 Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co. submitted a proposal to the Governor in Council, setting forth the terms upon which they were willing to undertake the construction of horse railways in this city, and on the 9th of the same month Lieut.-Colonel M. K. Kennedy, R.E., Secretary to Government in the Department of Public Works replied to the same stating that it was the opinion of His Excellency in Council that any proposals of the kind should be submitted to the Municipal Government of Bombay; but, at the same time, suggesting that special legislation would be required before they could expect to secure the sole right of running the description of vehicle which it was proposed to use on the contemplated street railways.

Acting on these suggestions, the promotors of the enterprise, through their Bombay agents named above, submitted certain articles of agreement to the Municipal Commissioners which were duly executed on the 8th of February in the same year (viz. 1865) and so the matter stood until near the end of the month of October following, when Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co. forwarded to Government the draft of an Act framed for the purpose of conferring certain *special* powers on the "Bombay Horse Railway Company (Limited)" as they then designated the undertaking. This draft had received the sanction and support of the Municipal authorities and an intimation to that effect was conveyed in the letter of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.

On the 9th of January 1871 I find the work having been still in abeyance and the terms of the required concession having been during that time under consideration, that Mr. Arthur Crawford, the then Municipal Commissioner, addressed Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co. announcing that Counsel's advice had been sought respecting the terms of the concessions and that the opinion recorded was to the effect that the agreement entered into between the late "Board of Commissioners" was *ultra vires* and not binding on the Corporation under Section IV. of Bombay Act II. of 1865. Here was a complete damper thrown upon the scheme, qualified though it was by the statement of Mr. Arthur Crawford, that the undertaking had his best wishes for its success, and that he would again place the matter before his co-adjutors, and at the same time intimating that a similar application had been received from Messrs. Lawrence & Co. of Bombay, under date 13th December 1870, and that he should deem it his duty to submit that application together with that of the Agent of the "Bombay Horse Railway Company (Limited)."

Upon the receipt of this letter Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co. replied on the following day to the effect that they did not desire to enter upon the subject of their legal rights under the deed duly signed and sealed, as noted above, by the Municipal Commissioners of Bombay in 1865, which deed, they intimated, was in their opinion still in force. At the same time they explained the circumstances which had interfered with the prosecution of their scheme prior to that date, and added that:—

"Immediately after the signing of the deed above referred to in 1865 giving us the right to construct railways in the streets of Bombay, we formed a company for the purpose of carrying out the scheme, the shares were subscribed, our rails were ordered in England, and our carriages in America. The orders were executed, and in 1866 everything was ready to carry out the work, when the financial crash came; none of the subscribed shares were taken up; we were compelled to sell out all the stock at a heavy sacrifice, and the loss, together with expenses, amounting to nearly half a lakh of rupees, we were compelled to bear alone.

Since that time until last year we have not thought it feasible to again attempt the work.

In May last, you will remember, our Mr. Kittredge called upon you, and informed you of our intention to proceed at once with the project; in August our arrangements were completed, and could and would have been carried out immediately, had it not been that a Legislative Act was thought necessary before the streets could be used for the purpose proposed.

We therefore waited on His Excellency the Governor, and, having learned his wishes, an Act was printed and handed into Government in October last, a copy having been sent to you at the same time; we have only waited the passing of this Act to commence work.

Our arrangements are so complete that we expect, by the help of the telegraph and steam, to be able to have our cars running within eight months of the passing of the Act. Taking into consideration possible delays on account of the monsoon, we can undertake to do so within a year.

We must respectfully remind you that it was seven months after you were informed by us that we were making preparations to make use of the concession, and two months after our proposed Act was in the hands of Government, that another application was made to you.

We need hardly add that it was in America that street railways were first introduced; that it is there that they have been most successfully managed; that owing to our having secured the co-operation of capitalists who have long been connected with similar enterprises in the United States, we shall bring into the undertaking an experience more valuable than can be furnished by any other applicant; and that consequently, apart from our right to the concession, the Justices of Bombay would forward their own interests in refusing to repudiate the deed made by the Municipal Commissioners of Bombay in 1865, which was given and received in good faith, and the terms of which are as binding as ever.—We have the honour, &c.,

(Sd.) STEARNS, HOBART & CO.

At a meeting of the Justices of the Peace of Bombay held on the 24th January 1872 a select committee, composed as follows, was appointed for the purpose of reporting on the following points.

Proposed by Mr. Crawford, and seconded by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee—"That a select committee composed of the following gentlemen—Colonel Trevor, Mr T. Ormiston, Mr. H. Maxwell, Captain Tulloch, Mr. LeMesurier, Mr. Mathew, Captain Henry, Messrs Narayen Wassoodewjee, Dosabhoy Framjee, Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, and Kahandas Muncharam—be requested to report on the following points:—1st. Whether it is desirable to introduce street tramways into Bombay; 2dd. If so, on what thoroughfares they should be laid down and on what gauge; 3rd. By what agency and on what general terms the tramways shall be constructed and worked?

On the 21st April following the following report was submitted by the said committee.

REPORT OF THE TRAMWAYS' COMMITTEE.

The following report has been submitted by the Tramway's Committee to the Clerk of the Peace:—

SIR,—We have the honour to inform you, for the information of the Worshipful Bench of Justices, that we have duly considered the subject referred to us by the Justices, under your letter No. 42 of the 28th January last. The three points submitted to us were—

1st. Whether it is desirable to introduce street tramways into Bombay?

2nd. If so, on what thoroughfares they should be laid down and on what gauge?

3rd. By what agency, and on what general terms the tramways shall be constructed and worked?

We now beg to report—

That the committee recognizes the advantages of Street Tramways to facilitate the traffic of crowded thoroughfares, but is of opinion that before any attempt be made to lay Tramways in the Native Town some experience should be gained of the more open thoroughfares of Bombay.

With reference to the second point, the Committee recommend, therefore, that Tramways should be laid, in the first instance, on the three following lines:—

(*a*) From Mazagon (Lawrence de Lima Street) Frere Road, and Eastern Boulevard (thereafter, behind the Town Hall); Marine Street to Victoria Bunder (Colaba).

(*b*) From Arthur Crawford Market, by Market Road to Bazaar Gate and Hornby Row, to Frere Fountain.

(*c*) From Money School to Church Gate Street, and on to Scotch Church, Rampart Row.

The Committee before giving any expression of opinion regarding the question of gauge for reasons which will appear hereafter.

With reference to the third point referred to it, the Committee is of opinion that it is very desirable that the Corporation should itself lay and maintain any tramways that may be determined upon, leasing their use to those who wish to run conveyances thereon. If this is not considered possible at present, the concession to whomsoever made should be for the term of five years certain.—Firstly, with the option to the Corporation of purchasing the property at the termination of the agreement. Secondly, with the right of cancelling the agreement at any time, on one month's notice in the event of the Company to which the concession is granted failing to run a certain stipulated number of conveyances thereon daily. Thirdly, the Municipal Commissioner and the Municipal Executive Engineer to have full power to maintain the roadway, and repair it when necessary, at the cost of the Company.

The Committee is further of opinion that before any scheme be sanctioned, applicants should be required to lodge plans and sections in accordance with specifications to be duly prepared and advertised by the Municipal authorities, and that the gauge be then selected.

A plan of Bombay, showing the lines proposed for Tramways (marked in red) is appended hereto.—We have, &c.,

H. P. LEMESURIER.
T. ORMISTON.
H. MAXWELL.
H. TULLOCH, CAPTAIN, R.E.
G. F. HENRY.
F. MATHEW.
NARRAYEN WASSUDEOJEE.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE.
NUSSERWANJEE. CHANDABHOY.
KAHANDASS MUNCHARAM.

21st April, 1871.

Note.—Colonel Trevor being in Europe this report could not be submitted to him for signature.

All obstacles having been surmounted the work was finally carried out during the early part of the past year and the line or that portion of it extending from Colaba to Pydonee passing Boree Bunder and the Arthur Crawford Market together with a loop-line starting from Boree Bunder and going by way of Esplanade Cross Road to Dhobee Talao, thence passing through Kalbadavie, and Moombadavie to Pydonee where it again joins the main line.

The Byculla extension was, as before stated, opened on the 2nd instant and the cars are at all times now considerably well filled and oft times crowded.

I believe that further extensions are contemplated, so soon as materials can be obtained, and I sincerely hope to see that abortion the "Bombay Buggy" thoroughly cased in by this novel and useful institution.

The difficulties respecting the classing of passengers, which were contemplated at first, do not exist in fact, and I, myself, who travel frequently by the cars, can testify to the fact that all classes endeavour to accommodate themselves to the circumstances of the case, and sink their prejudices in consideration of the convenience and economy which they derive from this pleasant mode of transit. The cars are open on all sides, are well constructed, and are moreover a credit to their builders.

I wish all success to the spirited proprietors, and must express my personal obligation to the management for many agreeable and cheap rides, as also for much of the information contained in this paper.

Appended are some items of information respecting the establishment:—

One of the partners of the firm of Stearns, Hobart and Co. is the Managing Director and the entire management has been in the hands of that firm.

The only land found suitable for a depot was at Colaba, and which belonged to the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee. This land had to be reclaimed by the super-addition of two feet of earth and stone.

On this has been erected an iron Car shed 250 feet long. There are three lengths of stables, 35 feet wide and 200 feet long.

With a grain-room, blacksmith's shop, hospital and a house for Superintendent.

Special attention has been paid to drainage—asphalte drains have been constructed above connected with earthen pipe drains underground.

The horses are separated by a new arrangement of hanging bars which gives them air without necessitating the use of heel ropes.

The best improved patent grain crushers and American chaff cutters are used. The small horses get 10lbs grain a day and the large ones 15 lbs with 15 and 20 lbs. grass respectively.

The drivers, now that they are accustomed to the work, are as efficient as any in America, (I quote the Managing Director's words), which may be seen from the fact that notwithstanding the crowded state of the streets and that pedestrians are at all times using the centre of the road, no accident has occurred since the first two months of the opening of the line.

Mr. Hill, the head of the stable department, has as assistants four muccadums, 90 (ninety) ghorawallas, about 25 drivers and conductors, besides pointsmen, harnessmen, starters, &c.

There are in all 170 horses belonging to the concern of which number there are generally 20 laid up in Hospital.

Four gangs of men are always at work keeping the roads in order.

I see that the *Gazette* has already made mention of the speedy manner in which the latter portion of the Byculla Extension was carried out under the Managing Director's supervision and control, he having taken the work out of the hands of the contractor, whose dilatoriness was likely to be the cause of serious delay and loss to the proprietors, and I learn that 500 men were constantly employed night and day during the last week that the line was under completion.

It is not too much to say that no such instance of rapid execution of work has ever been known before in any part of our Indian Empire, and I must again congratulate the American nation upon their undoubted supremacy in the matter, execution and invention in all works of utility.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, the following cases were tried before Sir Charles Sargent and a common jury:—

THEFT OF A BAR OF GOLD.

Suddoo Cunoo and Wittoo Luximon were charged—the first with having on the 18th of February last committed theft of a bar of gold weighing 31 tolas and 16 wals, the property of one Govindram Dwarkadas, and the second with having assisted the first in disposing of the said property, knowing it to be stolen. Both the prisoners pleaded not guilty.

It appeared from the evidence that the complainant Govindram Dwarkadas was a dealer in gold and silver, and lived in the Kalbadavi road. On the afternoon of the 18th of February, about 3 o'clock he took delivery of a box containing fifty bars of gold from the Oriental Bank. As he was leaving the Bank with the box he saw prisoner No. 1, and asked him to carry the box to an opium godown belonging to Tarachund Seetaram near the new Bank of Bombay. When they got to the godown they saw a moonim there named Rumsook Ludha, and the complainant gave the box in charge of the moonim, telling him that it contained fifty bars of gold, and he and the coolie then went away. The box was then partially open. Shortly after the moonim counted the bars of gold and found only forty-nine. He then sent for the complainant and the complainant at once gave information to the police. The prisoners would appear to have gone that same afternoon about half-past fou. to the shop of a Borah named Megjee Goolam Hossein in Dongree, where they sold the bar of gold missed by the complainant for Rs. 519-8-6, the second prisoner stating that the gold was his, and he wished to convert it into money, as he was going to his native country. The money was paid to both the prisoners. On the following day the second prisoner purchased gold and silver ornaments of the value of about Rs. 100 from three different goldsmiths, and some days after the first prisoner deposited Rs 240 with a woman named Rahee. The second prisoner's vanity led to the arrest both of him and his companion, for having purchased the ornaments he immediately commenced to wear them, and went about the streets adorned with gold earrings and a silver waist chain, Being met by an acquaintance named Govind Shend, Govind asked him where he had got the ornaments, seeing that he had had nothing the day before, and as the prisoner's answer was not satisfactory, Govind reported the matter to the police, and soon after both the prisoners were arrested. In cross-examination the first prisoner reproached Govind with giving evidence in this case, seeing that he had paid him Rs. 125 to keep quiet, and attributed his doing so to his greed in not being satisfied with the money he had received.

The Jury found both the prisoners guilty and they were sentenced to receive three years' rigorous imprisonment each.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.

Sali Mahomed pleaded not guilty to having on the 20th of March last committed theft of clothes, money, and other articles belonging to one Syed Yaheed Hussun.

Complainant was a Mahomedan priest and a native of Arabia, and arrived in Bombay 27 days ago. On his arrival he put up at the coffee house of one Syed bin Ahmed. He had with him a bag containing clothes and other articles, and Rs. 346 in money, and he kept this bag locked in a room in the coffee house. One Saturday night, about three weeks ago, he went to sleep at a mosque, and on returning to the coffee house the next morning he found his bag missing. Syed bin Ahmed, the owner of the coffee house, had gone to sleep at 12 o'clock on the previous night leaving the door of his shop open to admit air. The theft was reported to the police, and from information they received they arrested the prisoner, and part of the stolen property was found on his person and the remainder in an empty room in a chawl where he had seen him on the previous night.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty and the prisoner was sentenced to receive two years' rigorous imprisonment.

MAKING A FALSE CHARGE.

Ramjee Pragjee was charged with having on the 20th of February last with intent to cause injury to one Shewaram Bhaoo charged him before Rama Manajee, a police sepoy, with the theft of currency notes, knowing that there was no lawful ground for such charge; also, with using criminal force towards the said Shewaram Bhaoo, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.

Mr Branson appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Inverarity for the defence.

Mr. Branson in addressing the jury said the sections of the Penal Code on which the charges were framed were Sections 211 and 250. (Reads). It was not necessary that the false charge, the making of which brought a man under these sections, should be made before a magistrate; it was sufficient if it was made before a police officer. It appeared that there was some dispute between the defendant and the prosecutor's master, a hay merchant named Mallapa Luximon, and the latter was about to bring a suit against him. On the 20th of February last, as the prosecutor was passing the defendant's house the defendant came out and asked him if he was going to give evidence against him in this suit, and on the prosecutor saying he was, the defendant fell on him and assaulted him. The [illegible] on the face and abused me. He gave me several slaps and pushed me and my turban fell down. I called out to a sepoy (who came. (Rama Manajee was called into court and identified by the witness as the police sepoy.) He separated us, and then the defendant said to him, "He has taken away my notes." People had collected by this time. The sepoy searched my person and found nothing. I had not taken any notes or money belonging to the defendant. The defendant then went into his house. Before going in he made a sign to the sepoy to accompany him. The sepoy went towards the house but did not go in. The defendant then came out and handed a parcel to the sepoy. I heard a little of what he said. I heard him say "Do you say so!" A peon named Goonajee Visram then came up. I saw him about the time the defendant handed the parcel to the police sepoy. The police sepoy then took me and the prisoner to a police havildar. The defendant said to the havildar that I had committed a theft. The havildar then asked the sepoy to explain the case to him. The sepoy produced some notes and five rupees and said the defendant had told him to say that he had found that money in my pocket. We were then taken to the sahib (Inspector Chislett.) He held an inquiry and then discharged me and kept the prisoner in custody, and that day I went to the Police Office and obtained a summons.

The witness was then cross-examined at some length by Mr. Inverarity.

Five other witnesses were also called.

Mr. Inverarity then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He thought that on the evidence the jury had heard it was a matter of surprise, if the story for the prosecution was true, that the prisoner had not been put up on a charge which if proved would be much more serious than the one on which he was arraigned. At present he was only charged with bringing a false charge of theft and with theft. The heinous crime of abetting a police constable to give false evidence had been entirely left out. This charge being omitted would, he thought, warrant the jury in saying that the Clerk of the Crown must have thought that the evidence on that point was so slight that no jury would believe it. With regard to the charge of theft before the jury could find the prisoner guilty they would have to come to the conclusion that at the time he was having the scuffle with Shewaram, at the time he charged the prisoner with stealing his money before the policeman and before Mr. Chislett he had no reason for believing that the prisoner had taken anything out of his shop. The prisoner's first statement to Mr Chislett was that as he was coming to his shop he saw the prisoner taking something out of his box, and as he came up the prosecutor ran away. If the jury believed this it was very natural that the defendant should give chase to the prosecutor, and when he caught him perhaps treat him rather roughly. The prisoner then went into his shop to put on his clothes, and there looked into his box, saw the notes and brought them out, and afterwards told Mr. Chislett that these were the notes the prosecutor was trying to take. This was the account the prisoner had made to Mr. Chislett, and the learned counsel thought the jury would be of opinion that the prosecutor had been interrupted in his theft, and when he saw the prisoner coming up ran away. Every one of the three witnesses who had given evidence as to what took place outside of the defendant's shop, had told a different story as to how the prosecutor behaved and as to what occurred when the police sepoy came up. The jury would also think it extremely strange that seeing all this had taken place on the public street where so many persons must have been present, more witnesses had not been called to state what occurred. The jury would also remember that when the sepoy came up during the scuffle, the defendant had at once before there was any time to concoct a story, said "This man has been stealing my money search him." At that time the prisoner had said nothing. It was not till the defendant had gone into his house to put on his clothes that the prosecution and the sepoy had time to invent the story they did. As to the charge of assault it was not a mere charge of assault, but of assault otherwise than under grave and sudden provocation If the jury believed the prisoner's statement that this man had been trying to rob his shop and he pursued him and gave him a slap on the face, they would be of opinion that that was an assault made on grave and sudden provocation, and if the man was trying to get away he was quite justified in using force to prevent his getting away. With these observations he left the case in their hands.

His Lordship in summing up the evidence pointed out that the principal charge against the prisoner was that of making a false charge, but if he had reasonable grounds for supposing that the prosecutor had committed theft it was not necessary in order to free him from guilt that the theft should have been committed. Two things were clear; that the prisoner had charged the prosecutor with theft, and that he went into his house and brought out two ten rupee notes and Rs. 5 in cash. The questions to determine were whether he made that charge on reasonable grounds, and whether he brought out this money and gave it to the policeman saying "This is the money he was trying to steal!" or whether he gave it to be policeman and told him to tell the sahib that this was the money he had actually found on the prosecutor.

The jury retired for a few minutes and on their return the foreman said the verdict was "not guilty", on the first charge, and "guilty" on the second under grave provocation.

A juryman: The foreman has given a wrong verdict.

The Clerk to the Crown: Well, speak through your foreman.

After a few minutes' consultation the foreman said the verdict was "not guilty" on both charges.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

(*Times of India.*)

SERJEANT BALLANTINE, when he left these shores on the 22nd March, bore away with him not only the consciousness that he deserved well of His Highness Mulharrao, but a Sanskrit ode which it will perhap take him the study of his life to understand. If he had waited till the following morning, it might have been a comfort to him to have read in our column an English translation of that ode, and also a very flowery address from the Rajkote Association, subscribed with the name of Nagindas Brybhukhandas, a vakeel practising in Kattywar. The address was fairly flattering to the learned Serjeant, and was not at all treasonable towards the Government. It alluded, of course, to the difficulties which the said Government had thrown in the way of the appointment of the learned Serjeant to defend the Gaekwar; complained of the "indifference" which they had manifested in deposing their ancient ally of Baroda; but avowed that all was coming right; the popular "grief" was turned to "joy," and that in the end virtue would prove triumphant, and His Highness would come by his own again—just what the London papers are saying now every morning to the delight of Lord Salisbury. Well, this harmless little address, of the English—and sentiments of which, no doubt, the Rajkote Association was very proud, was unfortunately read by Mr. Peile, who smelt blasphemy in every word of it. Lord Northbrook would not have taken any notice of the affair; but as there are people who are more catholic than the Pope, there are civilians who are more careful of the integrity of the Empire than the Viceroy. Mr. Peile felt that for a vakeel to put his name—or for any other person to put a vakeel's name—to a farewell address to an English barrister who had the effrontery to defend a Native Prince was an outrage upon the majesty of the British name, which could only be atoned for by the destruction of that vakeel's means of livelihood. So, without asking Mr. Nagindas whether he had really signed the rebellious address, or whether he had any explanation to give, he issued a ukase in the *Agency Gazette* in the following terms:—

"Nagindas Brybhukhandas, a vakeel and authorized translator in the Courts of the Kattywar Political Agency, having published a document in which the British Government is charged with dishonourable acts and intentions, his sunuds are cancelled from this date."

By this simple expedient of punishing the culprit without trying him, M. Peile avoids a number of legal difficulties. He is not hampered by the necessity of showing that Mr. Nagindas' name was not formally put to the document by the Society which sent the address—and of which he was Secretary—without consulting him upon the point. He was saved the risk of applying to us for the M.S. of the document in question, and of possibly finding that it was in a handwriting not that of the unfortunate vakeel. He was also saved the trouble of pointing out the section of the Indian Penal Code in which it was made an offence for a vakeel to send an address to Serjeant Ballantine. If the document was seditious, then the writer of it should, in our humble opinion, have been prosecuted according to law, and punished according to law. But if it was nothing of the kind, and was merely a collection of sentiments which were not in accordance with Mr. Peile's sentiments, then the vakeel should not have been punished. We learn that so great is the terrorism resulting from this unwarrantable act of Mr. Peile's that the members of the Rajkote Association have been afraid to carry it on, and that it has been dissolved. The Government will, we hope, give the Kattywar officials a hint to avoid too much zeal, and to withdraw betimes the decree against Mr. Nagindas.

What is the derivation of virgin? *Vir,* a man; *gin,* a trap—equals man-trap. Q. E. D.

A SCHOOL in Vermont is presided over by a cross-eyed teacher. A few days ago he called out: "That boy that I am looking at will step out on the floor." Immediately twenty-seven lads walked out in front of the astonished pedagogue.

AND now they say William Penn would sit down under a tree with Indians about him, and, telling them of the better world beyond the sea, deal himself [illegible]

SINCE the ghost broke out at Carthage, the boys say it is much more pleasant [illegible] than through the cemetery.

IT is a vain thing for you to stick your finger in the water, and pulling it out look for a hole; it is equally vain to suppose that, however large a space you occupy the world will miss you when you die.

"I AM not in mourning," said a young lady frankly to a querist, "but as the widows are going all the offers now-a-days, we poor girls must do something to protect ourselves."

"OH! your nose is as cold as ice," a Boston father thought he heard his daughter exclaim the other evening, as he was reading in the next room. He walked in for an explanation, but the young fellow was at one end of the sofa and the girl at the other, while both looked so innocent and unconscious that the old gentleman concluded that his ears had deceived him, and so retired from the scene without a word.

A PROMISING youth in Austin, Nevada, who had heard that the hiccups could be cured by administering a sudden shock of fright to the patient, tried it on his father, who [illegible] had an attack while tipped back in a chair. The old gentleman went over backward, [illegible]

THE MAHOGANY TREE.

(*Englishman.*)

About a month ago we offered a few remarks regarding the cultivation of the Mahogany tree in Bengal. Through the courtesy of a friend we have had an opportunity of seeing a ripe capsule of this tree, one of many which have been maturing on trees in a garden in the vicinity of Calcutta. Except to a few who take special interest in this beautiful and valuable tree, we imagine such a capsule is a novelty. We confess we had not before the least conception of its form, or the beauty of the seeds encased therein. Each capsule contains, on an average, forty seeds, closely packed together, and securely protected, till the capsule attains maturity, when it splits open, and, unless carefully looked after, and plucked in time, these seeds are carried away by the strong wind so prevalent at this season of the year, and thereby lost altogether. Every tree does not bear fruit; indeed, out of sixteen in the garden above alluded to, we are informed that only five have seeded this year, and they were first known to have done so about five years ago. The ages of these trees range from thirty to forty years, only, so that these noble productions cannot be said to have attained maturity, but have the prospect, with ordinary care bestowed on them, and freedom from storms, of living far into another century. The fine trees noticed above have given this season upwards of one hundred capsules, and of these about sixty were lost in the October gale. This may be considered a prolific return when it is considered that the usual number for each tree to bear of those in the Royal Botanic Garden does not exceed five on an average, while the maximum—a rare instance—has been thirteen. There is probably something in the soil more favourable for the tree in the one spot than the other, or in the ages of the trees, supposing, of which we are not aware, that they bear more prolificly at certain ages.

We would again, in conclusion, especially recommend the introduction of this valuable tree to the many native zamindars in Bengal who have opportunities of cultivating it, not possessed by Europeans.

THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF BRITISH INDIA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1874.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

29. The gross amount of customs duty collected on Imports and Exports was :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Decrease in 1873-74.
	£	£	
On Imports	4,177,102	4,161,716	15,386
On Exports	798,975	724,072	74,903
Total	4,976,077	4,885,788	90,289

30. The gross amount of duty collected on the principal and other dutiable articles of import and export is shown in the following statements :—

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1872-73.	1873-74.		Increase or decrease in 1873-74.
	£	£		
Apparel	44,704	42,861	—	1,843
Cotton goods	816,334	842,510		26,176
Drugs and medicines of all kinds	23,419	20,267	—	3,152
Fruits and vegetables	25,627	27,846		2,219
Metals	99,035	92,931	—	6,104
Provisions, &c.	23,463	24,406		943
Salt	2,530,325	2,485,921	—	44,404
Silk, raw, and silk goods	72,903	81,855		8,952
Liquors—Malt liquors	9,452	8,852	—	600
Spirits	184,067	193,261		9,194
Wines	67,549	64,275	—	3,274
Sugar, &c.	32,693	41,475		8,782
Woollen goods	35,876	33,210	—	2,666
Other articles	211,655	202,046	—	9,609
Total	4,177,102	4,161,716	—	15,386

31. The chief increase was in cotton goods, and the chief decrease in salt, though the quantity imported was greater than in the previous year. This feature was reversed in 1872-73 when, though the quantity imported was less than in 1871-72, the duty realised was larger. The bonding of salt is the explanation of the apparent anomaly.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	1872-73.	1873-74.		Increase or decrease in 1873-74.
	£	£		£
Cotton goods	13,166	15,797		2,631
Grain—Rice	606,677	516,266	—	90,411
Paddy	10,820	13,420		2,600
Other sorts	28,977	13,751	—	15,226
Hides and skins (Tanned)	20,858	18,899	—	1,959
Indigo	47,210	47,290		80
Lac of all kinds	8,177	10,334		2,157
Oils	10,709	8,557	—	2,152
Seeds	47,172	72,601		25,429
Other articles	5,209	7,157		1,948
Total	798,975	724,072	—	74,903

32. The chief increase in the export duty is attributable to seeds, and the chief decrease to rice and grain of other sorts. The decrease in the duty on rice mainly occurred in Burmah the large quantities which would have been available for export to foreign countries having been diverted to Bengal for the relief of distress.

SHIPPING.

33. The following statement shews the total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes to and from foreign ports :—

	1872-73.		1873-74.		Increase or decrease in 1873-74.	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Entered	3,509	1,708,339	3,557	1,647,617	48	—60,722
Cleared	5,628	2,287,763	5,600	2,253,910	—28	—33,853
Total	9,137	3,996102	9,157	3,901527	20	—94,575

showing an increase in the number of vessels and a decrease in the aggregate tonnage. Of the vessels which entered, 2,912, aggregating 1,439,156 tons were British and British Indian craft. The remainder viz., 645 vessels, measuring 208,461 tons, sailed under Foreign colours. Of these 298 were Arab ships, 64 were French, 40 American, 37 Italian, 17 German, and the rest of various other nationalities.

34. Of the vessels cleared 4,614, measuring 1 829,226 tons, were British and British Indian; of the 986 Foreign vessels (424,684 tons) which cleared, 254 were Arab, 219 French, 149 Italian, 66 American, and 44 German.

INTERPORTAL TRADE.

35. The following statement shows the share of each Presidency and Province in the interportal trade :—

		IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal	Merchandise	1,636,410	2,004,412	5,156,293	5,762,383	6,792,723	8,726,995
	Treasure	467,607	1,186,907	886,182	1,624,741	1,343,789	2,811,708
Bombay	Merchandise	4,556,411	3,901,359	3,457,130	3,217,033	8,013,141	7,118,312
	Treasure	89,020	31,409	708,474	463,122	797,494	514,374
Sindh	Merchandise	1,439,583	1,421,959	1,440,065	1,088,657	2,879,638	2,510,616
	Treasure	18,079	10,276	2,935	13,817	21,014	24,093
Madras	Merchandise	2,028,631	2,038,384	2,066,081	1,987,992	4,094,705	4,046,376
	Treasure	564,419	431,699	131,169	338,310	695,528	757,909
Burmah	Merchandise	1,861,378	2,316,399	1,940,758	2,428,426	3,792,084	4,914,817
	Treasure	1,511,471	2,425,399	197,458	548,394	1,708,929	2,973,793
Total	Merchandise	11,603,326	12,802,506	13,306,985	14,485,610	24,909,791	27,348,116
	Treasure	2,645,696	4,105,792	1,926,188	2,976,384	4,571,754	7,082,076
Total		14,249,122	16,908,298	15,233,423	17,461,994	29,481,545	34,430,192

The trade being shared in about the following proportions : Bengal 33·52 per cent., Burmah 23 per cent., Bombay 22·17 per cent., Madras 13·95 per cent., and Sindh 7·36 per cent.

36. The chief articles of the coasting trade are apparel, coffee, cotton (raw) and cotton piece-goods, drugs and medicines, dyeing and colouring materials, fruits and vegetables (mainly cocoanuts) grain and pulse, gums, hemp hides and skins, jute (raw), and manufactures of jute, metals, coir and coir rope, provisions, salt, seeds, silk, raw and manufactured, spices, sugar, tobacco, wood, wool (raw) and wollen goods. The trade has been steadily progressing, and the increase last year was considerable.

37. The following statement shews the number of shipping employed in the coasting trade which entered and cleared with cargoes during the year, as compared with the previous year.

Nationality.	1872-73.		1873-74.		Increase or Decrease in 1873-74.	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	Vessels.	Tons
Entered.						
British	980	816,3[illegible]	1,1[illegible]	994,659	169	178,270
British Indian	574	272,[illegible]	594	335,[illegible]	20	63,282
Foreign	1,168	90,352	921	75,017	— 247	—15,338
Native craft	8,7[illegible]	396,56[illegible]	8,429	355,561	— 310	—41,005
Cleared.						
British	1,14[illegible]	987,9[illegible]	1 301	1163,461	157	226,915
British Indian	[illegible]	57 56[illegible]	521	305,9[illegible]	— 8	47,[illegible]34
Foreign	874	61,02[illegible]	722	53,191	— 152	—1,833
Native craft	8,7[illegible]	29[illegible]	7 605	376 397	—1,138	—5,978
Total entered and cleared	[illegible]73	263,[illegible]0	2 4[illegible]	[illegible]59049	—1,510	395446

38. This table shows a nett increase of 395,446 tons in the shipping employed in the coasting trade.

39. British and British Indian vessels increased in numbers and tonnage while Foreign vessels and Native craft decreased. The Native craft are no doubt being gradually displaced from the carrying trade by large and better equipped vessels.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

MACREADY'S DIARIES AND LETTERS *

(*Daily News.*)

Sir Frederick Pollock has completed the task which devolved upon him as one of Macready's executors of editing the diaries and letters of the distinguished tragedian. Macready appears to have been in the habit of noting down briefly the daily occurrences of his life and the contents are before us in two closely printed volumes. The son of a theatrical manager, Macready was sent by his father to Rugby School, then under Dr. Inglis, where he attained considerable reputation as a classical scholar. Of his school life his recollections were not agreeable. Bullying, he says seems to have banished humanity from most of the elder boys. His first year is described as "one of real misery," so that his lessons "became a refuge" to him. Under Dr. Wool his lot was improved, and he was hoping to go to Oxford and then study for the bar when his father failed, and young Macready was recalled. Just before he had told Dr. Wool that "he very much disliked his father's profession, even the thought of it." In his changed circumstances he determined to embrace the career for which he entertained so much aversion. He now had to make himself a name by acting in country theatres, and in the following passage describes his first real difficulty :—

We left Chester on Christmas Eve, and, with four in a chaise and luggage, could not expect in winter roads to move on very expeditiously. Travelling all night we reached Brough, a small town on the wild borders of Westmoreland, about noon on Christmas Day, where we stopped to lunch. Here I gave our last 5*l.* Bank of England note to pay the post-boy who had brought us from Sedbergh. To our utter dismay the landlord entered the room with the note in his hand to inform us he did not like the look of it, that he therefore demurred to give change for it, and that he could not send us forward, from the state of the roads, without four horses! Here was a dead lock! all my cherished hopes endangered, if not ruined, unless I reached Newcastle in good time on the morrow, and how to get there or send nearly 170 miles was a perplexity which in a very distressed state of mind we had to deliberate upon. My position, if I could not reach Newcastle in time, must have been deplorable. We sent for the landlord; he was not within, having gone up to his farm. Time began to press, for it was already evident we could not under any circumstances reach Newcastle that night; but what means of extrication were there? My watch had been left at Chester to eke out the needful amount for this journey. Those of my three *compagnons de voyage* were laid on the table, and the landlord, who had returned, was once more summoned. I gave him what references of respectability I could, and finding him immovable in his refusal to send us on without four horses, we submitted to this extra charge on condition he would advance three pounds upon the watches and give change for the five-pound note. After some hesitation he yielded; the post-boy was paid, the four horses were put to and the postillions charged to instruct the innkeeper at the next stage to forward us with a pair. The crew with a flowing sheet sailing "Away from the Bay of Biscay O" could scarcely have felt greater relief than we did in finding ourselves in full gallop from what had threatened to be our prison in Brough. We gave three cheers as we cleared the dreary little town, and on reaching Durham late in the evening found our funds just equal to the payment of the chaise that landed us there. Being well known here, there was no stint to the enjoyment of a good supper and good beds, the bill for which I took with me to Newcastle betimes the next morning, obtaining cash from the treasurer of the theatre to remit the full discharge of all to our obliging host of the Wheatsheaf.

A noteworthy entry appears, made at Bath in the year 1815, throwing light upon the methods by which Macready strove to perfect himself in his art :

I have been present when, on their benefit nights, performers have not only walked with contemptuous indifference through their parts, but have resented on the auditors present the absence of those who stayed away. It was a rule with me to make what profit I could out of a bad house, and before the most meagre audiences ever assembled it has been my invariable practice to strive my best, using the opportunity as a lesson; and I am conscious of having derived great benefit from the rule. I used to call it "acting to myself;" as, indeed, it was transferring the study of a character from my own apartment to the stage, where it was much less irksome; for in the solitude of a lodging to continue over and over again the repetition of passages with strict attention to one's elocution, deportment, gesture, and countenance, guarding against exaggeration, whilst lashing oneself up to the highest strain of passion, and this without any stimulus or any test beyond the individual's trust of having struck the chord aright, was a sort of darkling procedure, groping or feeling of one's way, that called upon me often for strong efforts of perseverance, being more trying to the constancy and patience of the student than falls to the lot of any other art; for in others the the advances made are visible in the comparison of the works completed; but the player, by dint of repeated efforts, must perfect himself in tones, attitudes, looks, of which he can only learn the effect under the nervous excitement of experimenting their power on the uncertain sympathies of an heterogeneous assembly. The approach to perfection is, indeed, usually so gradual that, in one whose principle it would be to labour in his several performances to improve on what had gone before, whose motto to the very last words he utters on the scene is "Excelsior," the degrees of his toilsome ascent may be sometimes distinguishable, but beyond such shadowy variations his design and its treatment will remain unchanged.

At Bath Macready performed with Romeo Coatest. In 1816 he took a London engagement, without much elation of spirit, considering that he was jeopardizing advantages already secured. Of his feelings on his first appearance at Covent Garden he has left a particular description. The character in which he appeared was that of Orestes, and his performance was an unequivocal success. In his reminiscences he says :

Several times in my life it has fallen to my lot to encounter a crisis of this sort, where all seemed at stake, and of them all this was one of the most formidable; but the day arrived, and the venture must be made. Unaccustomed to the vast size of these large theatres, it was with a feeling like dismay that I entered on the stage; but to all appearance I managed to keep under control the flutter of my spirits, went through my rehearsal, inspected my room, and gave all directions necessary. Every courtesy was shown to me, and, as an ordinary civility to a *debutant*, whatever "orders" of free admission I might wish for my friends were liberally set at my disposal by the managers; but I had then no friends, not even an acquaintance that I could call upon. After my early dinner I lay down, endeavouring to compose myself, till the hour appointed for my setting out to the theatre. The hackney coach—a conveyance happily, in the advance of civilization, "mingled with the things o'erpast"—was called, and I can almost fancy in recollecting it that I feel every disquieting jolt of the rumbling vehicle as it slowly performed the office of a hurdle in conveying me to the place of execution. The silent process of dressing was only interrupted by the call-boy Parsloe's voice, "Overture on, sir!" which sent a chill to my heart. The official rap at the door soon followed, and the summons, "Mr. Macready," made me instantly rally all my energies, and with a firm step I went forward to my trial. But the appearance of resolute composure assumed by the player at this turning-point of his life belies the internal struggles he endures. These eventful trials, in respect to the state of mind and body in which they are encountered, so resemble each other that one describe describes all. The same agitation and effort to master it, the dazzled vision, the short quick breath, the dry palate, the throbbing of the heart—all, however painfully felt, must be effectually disguised in the character the actor strives to place before his audience. Abbott, as Pylades, was waiting for me at the side-scene, and when the curtain had risen, grasping his hand almost convulsively, I dashed upon the stage, exclaiming, as in a transport of the highest joy, "Oh, Pylades! what's life without a friend!" The welcome of applause that greeted my entrance (always so liberally bestowed by a London public on every new performer) was all I could have described; but it was not until the loud and long plaudits following the vehement burst of passion in the line, "Oh, ye Gods, give me Hermione or let me die!" that I gained any degree of self-possession. As the play proceeded I became more and more animated under the conflicting emotions of the distracted lover, and at the close, as I sank, "furiis agitatus Orestes," into the arms of Pylades, the prolonged cheers of my auditors satisfied me of my success. The custom of "calling for" the player had not then been introduced into our English theatres; but it was considered a sufficient testimony of a triumphant issue to give out the play for repetition on the Friday and Monday following. Congratulations were profusely tendered me by the various members of the Covent-garden company, who stopped me in passing from the stage to my dressing room; and when summoned to the manager's room, Mr. Harris, in his peculiar way observed, "Well my boy, you have done capitally; and if you could carry a play along with such a cast, I don't know what you cannot do!"

In the attendance of that evening it was observed that the members of the *corps dramatique* mustered in unusual force, among whom Kean, conspicuous in a private box, was very liberal of his applause. Lest, however, he should be exalted above measure, several of the papers published some very unflattering descriptions of his person and demeanour. The *Times* conceded to him a "certain amount of ability," but the *News* began its review by saying that "Mr. Macready is the plainest and most awkwardly made man that ever trod the stage, but he is an actor whom in some respects we prefer to Mr. Kean." An amusing proof of the persuasion so widely entertained of his personal disqualifications was afforded him at the theatre the evening soon after his *debut*. A man and woman were seated before him in the second tier of boxes. In the course of their conversation the lady inquired of her companion whether he had "seen the new actor." "What, Macready?" he replied; "no, I've not seen him yet. I am told he is a capital actor, but a devilish ugly fellow: they say he is an ugly likeness of Liston!"

The reminiscences from which we have made these extracts are continued as far as the year 1826, when they give place to the diaries. The latter fail in fulness at some periods when ampler details would have been welcome—as, for instance, the Drury Lane management. Throughout them he appears as the conscientious artist, and the calm, self-confident, yet modest and unselfish, English gentleman. The last legible entries in his diary, written with a trembling hand, are :—"God be merciful to me a sinner," and "Lord, I believe : help Thou my unbelief."

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* Macready's Reminiscences, and Selections from his Diaries and Letters. Edited by Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart. 2 vols Macmillan and Co.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

(From the "*Globe's*" own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, March 18th.

The good people taking their morning's walk in the Champs-Elysees have their attention attracted from time to time by the shouts and cries which proceed from bands of youths who monopolise the pathway as they march down towards the Rue de Rivoli from the Palais de l'Exposition. There they have been dipping their hands in the urns to draw out the numbers which determine the order in which they are to pass the doctor, and be declared fit or unfit for military service. According to the new legislation on the army, every man on attaining his twenty-first year is called on to bear arms for his country, whereas, under the old regulations, each department had only to furnish a certain contingent, so that there were at each drawing a certain amount of good numbers, or men who were not called on to become soldiers. Formerly also there were certain exemptions which are now no longer recognised saving and excepting in the case of the eldest son of a widow, but as the budget for the moment does not admit of increasing the standing army, a number of the conscripts are not called on to join the different corps, but remain as a sort of reserve force, undrilled and unarmed, but liable to mobilisation at any given moment. The first process in the conscription consist in drawing lots. Lucky numbers are, of course, the higher ones, the sevens, eights, and nines of each series, as the men are examined by the doctor by tens, and it is very rare that more than seven out of each batch are taken for active service. On the day of *tirage au sort*, or drawing, great festivities are indulged in by the future defenders of their country, who feel themselves suddenly inspired with military glory, and feed the flames of heroism and courage with copious liberations at the shrine of Bacchus, in the Dutch fashion. The blue-bloused apprentice fraternises with his comrades, the black-coated clerk or counter-skipper accepts the advances of the working man, and the conscripts from each arrondissement break off into groups, repair to the nearest *marchand de vin*, who for a consideration provides them with a gaudy number for their caps and tricoloured steamers and rosettes, adorned with which a procession sets out to parade the streets of the city, singing and marching to a tune, which generally ends in some rattling *rataplan* chorus. Other conscripts club together and hire carriages to take them round the lake in the Bois de Boulogne, where some heavy curses are thundered at them by the coachmen, whose horses have been scared by the flourishing of flags, legs, pockethandkerchiefs, or streamers in which these youths indulge. To-day about 100 of the Belvillois paraded the boulevards with drums and trumpets, headed by a drum-major wonderfully decked out; they carried two flags, one the tricolour of France, the other a broad pink banner surmounted with crape, on which the following words were inscribed, "Alsace, Lorraine, Revanche." An enthusiastic crowd cheered them, but the police fearing a demonstration ordered the pink banner to be removed, and told the young men to confine their promenade to less frequented thoroughfares than the boulevards. The authorities are very lenient in all cases where conscripts are concerned, the inflammable "Marseillaise" is tolerated, and the lad who drinks too deeply is carefully led by the arm to the police-station, allowed to sleep off the fumes of his wine, and then liberated by the old brigadier or inspector, who has been a soldier, and passed through the different phases of conscript life. All these scenes will be repeated after the *conseil de revision*, or medical examination; but those who have been stricken with the cold words, *bon pour le service*, which means a five years's absence from home, a period of life in camp under the order of some old Tartar of a sergeant, have to make an effort to appear as gay as their companions who have been classed in the reserves and remain at home until further orders. The last act is the reception of the *feuille de route*, or order to join the depot of the regiment to which the recruit has been attached. He is accompanied to the station by his weeping friends and relatives; even the stoutest heart seems to quail before such an amount of mourning and tribulation, and the drooping spirits of the young conscript are not revived until he has paid his footing in his regiment by giving a carouse with the proceeds of the sale of his civilian effects handed over to some old Jew who hangs about the barrack yards at the different depots. Then begins his new life, and however hard it may appear to some who have never known what it is to want a meal or a night's shelter, it is a bed of roses to many a peasant or workman's son, besides which there is a certainty that the man who does his duty conscientiously cannot fail to be rewarded by his officers and rise in his profession. Now that the new army law has been voted, a man can no longer find a substitute; the son of the rag-picker stands on an equal footing with the son of the millionnaire or functionary of State: each one must pay his debt to his country. Military schools are opened to such young men as care to adopt the army as a profession, and he who for some reason or other does not care to apply himself to study, so as to obtain admission into these institutions, must carry the knapsack and chassepot like the son of his father's groom or coachman. The only exception which has been made in favour of those who do not care to spend five years in the ranks is the system of the one years volunteers; but to take the benefit of this system it is necessary to urge some special qualification or prove that a degree of *bachelier* has been taken at some university, and pay a sum of £50 into the hands of the Government as the cost of training, feeding, and clothing of the volunteer for the year he serves. The one year's volunteers are kept very strictly. At first they wore kid gloves and patent leather-boots, white shirts, and the cloth of their uniforms was as fine as that worn by the general, but now you cannot distinguish them from the rustic who has to serve the whole of the prescribed period, after which he will once more return to the plough or earn his *galons* as corporal by re-enlisting. The fatal *feuille de route* thins the Bois and the boulevards of many a representative of our *jeunesse dorée*. Last night young de B——, whose alliance on the maternal side with the Minister of War, General de Cissey, has failed to obtain for him any exemption, joined by some more of his fellow victims, gave a parting supper at the Cafe Anglais prior to his joining the 5th Hussars at the depôt at Carcassonne. The night was passed in feasting and drinking, and it was seven this morning before de B—— returned home to prepare for the long journey before him. He has to submit his flowing hair and the *bandeaux a la Capoul* to the Delilah-like hand of the barber, who in less than ten minutes transforms him from a *gandin* into a close cropped conscript. His gold-mounted toilette *necessaire* has become useless, the silk shirts and plaid morning suits he appeared in at breakfast must be laid aside and his luggage must be limited to a toothbrush, and a few handkerchiefs and socks. Scents and perfumes will no longer be required, for the colonel is a martinet, and hates any odour save that of the stable. This evening de B—— starts, and in a couple of days as he stands at five in the morning with his currycomb in his hand, grooming his white charger, he will anathematise the law which has removed him from his favourite boulevard and transformed him into a trooper.

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LONDON OLD TOM..........20
WHISKY—Irish and Scotch 22
HOLLAND'S GIN..........18
FIELD'S GIN..........17
LIQUEURS—Curacoa 38
Maraschino 26
Cherry Brandy..........28
Noyeau 28
BITTERS—Orange..........20
Kill the Crow 27

ASSORTED CASES.
WINES—Six varieties 20
LIQUEURS—In Pints, 12 varieties 24
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An order for 5 Cases accompanied by Cash carries 10 per cent. Discount.
Three months' Credit, without Discount to approved Buyers.
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Ditto " 26 per case of 2 doz. pts.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, 1st December 1874.

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FOR APRIL, 1875
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.
CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.
We would draw particular attention to the important changes, in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P Railway Trains from Bombay.
The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium or Advertisements
CONTENTS.
Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways :—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.
May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following
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Alexandria..........D. Robertson & Co.
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Bombay..........Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta..........Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) 'Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora..........Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee..........“Sindian” Press.
London..........G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras..........Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran..........Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
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Capital Rs. 6,000,000; Revenue Rs. 1,700,000.
Existing Assurances over Rs. 44,925,620.
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20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
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QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.
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